REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,321.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1872. Subscription in Advance: For a Year ....Rs. 42 / For Six Months....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

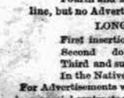
Domestic Correspondence: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 26th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. ELLORA, (1,727 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain C. Fraser, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 29th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CATHAY, (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.), Captain R. T. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no Cargo will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 26th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 27th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Company's S.S. TANJORE (2245 Tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company intend to DESPATCH the following STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY, via the Suez Canal:—

DECCAN	3,128 Tons,	600 H.P.	15th August.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 ,,	600 H.P.	29th ,,
HYDASPES	2,723 ,,	450 H.P.	23rd September.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 ,,	600 H.P.	3rd October.
KHEDIVE	3,742 ,,	600 H.P.	17th ,,
PEKIN	3,777 ,,	600 H.P.	7th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA: 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 16th August. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-0
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

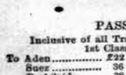
For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 17th July 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.
The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £75	2nd Class. £42	3rd Class.
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st September 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 30th September 1871.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the Screw-Steamship ALBATROSS, expected to reach Bombay about the beginning of September next.

This Steamer is classed in "Lloyd's Register of Shipping as double A 1," and the following are the particulars of her dimensions, extracted from the "Underwriters' Registry":—

Measurement 982 / 990-661 tons. Length.....243-0 ft. Breadth.....29-1 ft. Depth of hold..14-8 ft.

Engines, 2 Hor. D. A. Sc. 40-24-100 H. P., built and engined in 1869 by JOHN KEY, Kirkaldy.

As the ALBATROSS has been loaded at Bombay twice, her carrying capacity and high character are well-known.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

HOTELS.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels—special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the hote Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

Visitors arriving by train should book for

BYCULLA STATION,

and NOT for Boree Bunder.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

SPRATT'S PATENT MEAT FIBRINE DOG CAKES.

Used in all the kennels of the Nobility and Gentry of England. They are recommended to gentlemen in India as the best food that Dogs can have; they keep well in any climate, break having no effect upon them. A better food for Dogs in a hot climate could not be imagined; and in a notice of these Cakes in the *Field*, 3rd June, 1871, the Editor says—"We have not the slightest doubt but that Dogs of all kinds can be kept in good health and condition on these Cakes. If fed on these Cakes the life of the Dog would be much longer and certain than is now the case in hot climates." 5 cwt., packed in a cask, free on board in England, at 20s. per cwt.; for a ton or more, 18s. per cwt., free on board.

All orders must be accompanied with a remittance, or London reference.

Address—SPRATT'S PATENT,
BERRY STREET, TOOLEY STREET, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.
The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS will be OPEN to RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS to the NEW FRENCH LOAN, 1872, on SATURDAY and MONDAY. Full particulars of the conditions will appear in TO-MORROW'S ISSUE.

Rampart Row, 26th July 1872.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—The MATCH, SCOTLAND and IRELAND v. ENGLAND, will be CONTINUED THIS EVENING.

W. M. TENNENT, Honorary Secretary.

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the Principal Physicians and Surgeons; of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell; is taken freely without nausea or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The finest oil is that which is most devoid of colour, taste, and smell. Chemical Analysis lends no support to the opinion, at one time entertained, that the brown oil was superior, as a therapeutical agent, to the pale oil."—Dr. Pereira.

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Capsuled and labelled with the Trade Mark of

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ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURAL BOOKS.

Architecture de Paris. Maisons les plus remarquables de Paris. Folio, 80 Plates			Rs. 31 8
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——— Bricklayers			3 0
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——— 2nd Series, 2 Vols.			40 0
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Complete Treatise on Iron Bridges 2 Vols., 4to			85 0
Humber on Strains in Girders			4 12
Hurst's Architectural Surveyors' Hand Book			3 4
Do. and Molesworth's Pocket Book. 1 Vol., Russia			7 12
Instruction in Military Engineering. Vol. 1			10 0
Joynson's Mechanics' and Students' Guide in Machine Gearing			2 4
Heather on Mathematical Instruments, complete			3 4
Macneill's Earthwork Tables			20 0
Maxton's Workman's Manual of Engineering Drawing			3 0
Mahon's Civil Engineering, by Barlow			4 12
Molesworth's Pocket Book of Engineering Formulæ			3 12
Nesfield's Specimens of Mediæval Architecture			20 2
Parker's Concise Glossary of Architecture			4 10
Rankine's Useful Rules and Tables			5 12
———Manual of Civil Engineering			10 0
———Machinery and Millwork			7 12
———Steam Engine			7 12
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Simm's Principles and Practice of Levelling			5 8
On Mathematical Instruments			3 12
Stevenson's Canal and River Engineering. 2nd Edn., 1872.			9 8
———Marine Surveying and Hydrometry			7 8
Spon's Dictionary of Civil Engineering. Vols. 1 to 5, each.			8 8
Street's Gothic Architecture in Spain			15 0
Street's Bricks and Marble Architecture in Italy. 2nd Hand			10 0
Stoffe in Tessile Strength, &c., of Iron and Steel			7 8
Tarn's Practical Geometry for Architect, Engineer, and Surveyor			7 12
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Templeton on the Locomotive Engine. 1848			0 12
Tredgold's Carpentry, by Hurst			11 4
Vicat's Treatise on Mortars and Cements. Second Hand			9 8
Viollet le Duc—Dictionnaire Raisonné de l'Architecture Française du XI. au XVI. Siecle. 5 Vols. Half bound.			130 0
Watson's Manual of the Hand Lathe			4 12

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Argand and Argyle
TABLE LAMPS;
with
bronzed, or richly cut-glass, pedestals;
a handsome selection just landed, at each
Rs. 18, 20, 22-8, 24, 25, 27, 30, 34, 36, 38, 40, 45, 48, 50, 56, 60, 64 and 70.

Girandoles;
three light with lustres,
at each
Rs. 50, 54, 56, and 60.

Pendent Hall Lamps;
at each
Rs. 10-8, 12, 13-8, 15, 27, 30, and 34.

Pendent Argand and Argyle Lamps;
at each
Rs. 30, 34, 36, 40, 43, 48, 50, and 56.

Kerosine Oil Lamps;
at each
Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, 3-8, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 27, 30, 36, 40, 45, and 50.

Lanterns.
ANCHOR, BULL'S-EYE, CABIN, CAMP, CANDLE, RAILWAY, &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a commodious GODOWN in Forbes Street.—Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.

1, Forbes Street, 24th July 1872.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late FRINCE GRANT, Saddler and Harness Maker, are requested to settle their Accounts before the 31st instant, after which date all Outstandings will be handed over to the Solicitors to the Estate for recovery.

CHARLES LAKE, } Executors to the Will of the
SAMUEL HODGERT, } late Prince Grant.

ROYAL BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the ROYAL BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation) will be HELD at the Bank's Office, No. 5, Dean Lane, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., to receive the Liquidators' Accounts up to 30th June last, and to decide how the remaining Assets of the Bank shall be dealt with.

SADANUND BALCRISHNA,
Manager to the Liquidators.

Bombay, 11th July 1872.

NOTICE.—JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co. have REMOVED their PLACE of BUSINESS from MEADOW STREET to No. 5, HUMMUM STREET. All Correspondence should be addressed to the latter place.

TO LET, a well-furnished BUNGALOW at Parell, with a nice Garden attached to it.

Also information can be had regarding SELLING and BUYING CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., &c.

Just received, per Ship COSPATRICK, a new CANOE, BAROUCHE.—Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

REDUCTION TO HOME RATES.

We have pleasure in announcing the decision of the Directors that the REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to the HOME SCALE OF RATES shall commence from the date of leaving Alexandria or Port Said for Europe without Medical Certificate or fresh examination.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE FUTLOO, formerly of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, who died on or about the 2nd day of January 1872, has been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ARDASEER DOSSABHOY MOONSHEE, one of the Executors thereof. All persons indebted to the said Estate are required forthwith to pay the amounts due from them respectively to the said Ardaseer Dossabhoy Moonshee, or to us as his Solicitors; and all persons having any Debt or Claim upon or affecting the Estate of the said deceased are hereby required to send in particulars of their Claims to us as Solicitors to the said Executor at our Office, in Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within one month from the date hereof; at the expiration of which period the Executor will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Futloo, the Testator, among the persons entitled thereto, without regard to any Debts or Claims not then sent in or made known to him, and the said Executor will not be liable for the Assets so distributed to any person, of whose Debt or Claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.—Dated this 18th day of July 1872.

KEIR, PRESCOTT, & WINTER;
Solicitors to Ardaseer Dossabhoy Moonshee.

NOTICE to DEALERS, CONTRACTORS, MUNICIPALITIES, and other CONSUMERS of KEROSINE OIL, FLOUR, AMERICAN LUMBER, TOBACCO, &c.

FOR SALE.

Imported direct Ex American Ship NONANTUM.

KEROSINE OIL, Devoe's best refined, in Patent Cans with Screw Nozzles.
BEST FRESH AMERICAN TOBACCO, in Dwarf Boxes containing 20 or 25 lbs. each.
BEST REFINED SPIRITS of TURPENTINE.
BEST FRESH SWEET AMERICAN FLOUR, "Field's Extra" Brand, in Barrels.

Also on Hand,

PRESERVED MILK, PEACHES, GREEN CORN, PEAS and LOBSTERS.
AMERICAN STREET LAMPS, fitted with Burners for Kerosine Lights, well adapted for Street Lighting and large Buildings.

For Terms apply to the Undersigned.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

Bombay, 26th June 1872.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be HELD at the Office of the Bank, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of AUGUST next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following objects:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2.—To declare a Dividend, and to determine the amount to be carried to Reserve Fund.
3.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year, in room of Walter Lang, Esq., and Captain G. F. Henry, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5.—To sanction the establishment of a Branch of the Bank at Wudwan.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th July 1872.

BANK OF BOMBAY (in Liquidation.) NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the BANK of BOMBAY (in Liquidation) will be HELD at the Offices of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the Thirteenth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes:—

First.—To consider and determine on the course to be adopted in order to provide for the discharge of the liabilities of the Bank now still outstanding, the nominal amount of which is Rupees two hundred and three thousand seven hundred and two, annas four, and pies three, it is, however, estimated that not more than Rupees fifty-one thousand six hundred and thirty-five will be established as payable.

Second.—To consider and decide as to the adoption of a scheme whereby, in order to facilitate the dissolution of the Bank and to provide for the said outstanding debts and liabilities, it is proposed that the sum of Rupees sixty-one thousand six hundred and thirty-five shall be placed in the hands of Trustees, to be nominated or approved of by the Proprietors at the meeting (Rupees fifty-one thousand six hundred and thirty-five thereof being contributed by the Bank, Rupees ten thousand, the remainder thereof, being contributed by Mr. William Rodgie, the Liquidator of the Bank) upon Trust; that the said Trustees shall out of the said sum of Rupees sixty-one thousand six hundred and thirty-five pay all claims in respect of the said outstanding debts and liabilities of the Bank, which shall be satisfactorily established before the Thirteenth of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four, and that the said Trustees shall after the said day stand possessed of the balance of the said sum of Rupees sixty-one thousand six hundred and thirty-five then remaining in their hands (if any) in trust for the said Mr. William Rodgie, subject to any claim in respect of the said debts and liabilities which shall have been made before that time. And that the said Mr. William Rodgie shall enter into covenants with the Bank and the Trustees for the payment by him of all claims in respect of the said outstanding debts and liabilities of the Bank, which the sum of Rupees sixty-one thousand six hundred and thirty-five pay all claims in respect of the said outstanding debts and liabilities of the Bank, which the sum of Rupees sixty-one thousand six hundred and thirty-five proposed to be placed in the hands of the Trustees shall not be sufficient to pay, and also for the indemnification by him of the Bank and the Proprietors and the Trustees from all responsibility in respect of the said outstanding debts and liabilities of the Bank, copy of the Deed by which it is proposed to carry the above scheme into execution in case the same shall be approved by the Proprietors may be seen at the Office of Messieurs Rimington, Horf, and Langley, Solicitors to the Bank, at Apollo Street, Bombay.

SCHEDULE OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS AND LIABILITIES

On Fifth July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two.

Current Deposit Accounts	Rs.	84,870 9 10
Bank Notes		83,640 0 0
Unclaimed Dividends		30,505 0 0
Fixed Deposits		4,216 7 0
Bank Post Bill		5,402 14 10
Interest on New Capital		4,977 4 7
	Rs	2,63,702 4 3

WILLIAM RODGIE, Liquidator.

5th July 1872.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

NOTICE.

MR. A. GABRIEL, compelled by ill-health to leave Bombay, has much pleasure in informing his Friends and Patients that, availing himself of Dr. Fitzpatrick's arrival in Bombay, he has made arrangements with that well-known Gentleman to take over his Practice.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER,
FOR THE
HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH.

This most agreeable and refreshing of all Perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief from

DEBILITY,
HEADACHE,
NERVOUSNESS,
FAINTING TURNS,
AND THE ORDINARY FORMS OF HYSTERIA,

it is unsurpassed. It is moreover, when diluted with water, the very best centrifice, imparting to the teeth that clear, pearly appearance which all Ladies so much admire. As a remedy for foul or bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard and of a beautiful color. With the very *élite* of fashion it has, for a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove tan from the skin.

ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUNBURNS, FRECKLES, AND PIMPLES.

It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying, (except for Pimples), as a means of imparting coolness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Buy only from respectable Druggists, always asking for the genuine, Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by the proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF
TREACHER & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

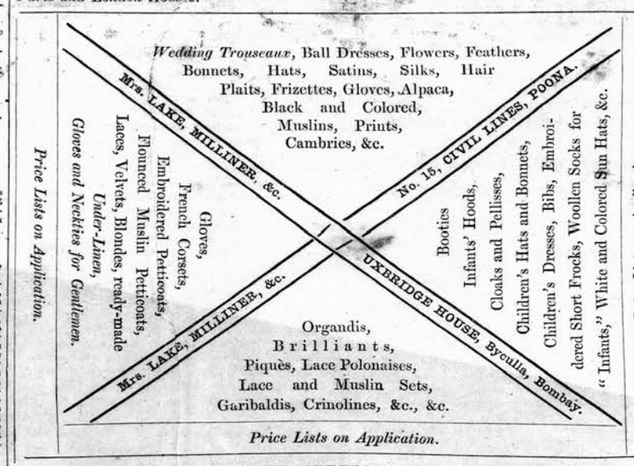
NOTICES.

MRS. LAKE,

SILK MERCER, MILLINER, DRESS AND HABIT-MAKER,
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

BRANCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 15, CIVIL LINES,
POONA.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, Kirkee, &c., that she has just opened a Branch of her Establishment in Poona, at No. 15, Civil Lines, where she will have much pleasure in showing a most Elegant and Fashionable Consignment of MILLINERY, &c., together with the latest Novelties of the season, *which have been specially selected for her from the best Paris and London Houses.*



WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER.
ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or Poona.

No. 15, CIVIL LINES, POONA,
AND
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

1st July, 1872.

MONSOON.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT
TO THE LATE LORD MAYO, THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

BEG to call attention to their NEW STOCK of SHIRTINGS, WATERPROOFS, TWEEDS, &c., just received per s.s. PESHAWUR.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATERPROOFS.

		Rs	a.
Coats		16	0
Leggings		19	0
Caps		3	8
SHIRTS	Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9	8
	Badham's Pure all Wool, each	8	8
	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6	8
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz.	60	0
	Badham's White ,,	60	0
	Badham's Spun Silk ,,	12	0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Suez, per doz	6	8
	Fall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, per doz.	6	8
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12	8
	Fine Fancy Striped, from	14	8
	Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16	0
	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4	8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20	0
	Fine Super India Gauze ,, ,,	26	0
	Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each	6	0
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11	0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool	18	0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	19	0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22	0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30	0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22	0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35	0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15	8
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hat	12	8
	Ellwood's Drab Shell Hat	5	8
	Black Felt Worthing, Isis, and Derby	6	0
	Black Felt Cantab and Stanhope	6	8
	Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester	6	8
HELMETS	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	25	0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	18	0
	White and Drab Hunting Hats	15	0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber, Clarence and Cantab	2	8
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2	12
	Tie Campbell Bow	2	8
	The Windsor's	2	8
	The Romal Satin"	3	0
TIES	Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb	1	0
	Coloured ,, ,,	1	8
	White Dress Ties, from		8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5	8
	,, ,, Coloured Borders	5	0
	Fine Irish Cambric, from	10	8
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).		
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.		
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, and Straps, &c.		
TAILORING DEPARTMENT	A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement sent on application.		

BADHAM AND CO.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

A. ALLAN,
17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, in time for the MONSOON, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS:—

Fancy Tweed Coats, newest style	Rs. 12 8 }	Rs. 20
Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit	,, 8 8 }	
Ditto Superior Quality	,,	25
Fancy Silk mixed Coats, double breasted. Rs. 18 8 }		,, 30
Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably	,, 12 8 }	
Fancy Colored Washing Material for Coats and Trousers		,, 16
Cotton and all-Wool Sleeping Suits	Rs. 15 to	,, 18
Wissey, all-Wool, Silk and Wool Shirts	,, 5 to	,, 9

HOSIERY,

English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woolen Hose, Merino and Wool Under-Shirts.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.

Solid Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus and Hat Boxes.
New Pattern Scotch Plaids and Balmoral Bonnets.
Coupling Straps, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description.
UNIFORMS MADE ACCORDING TO REGULATION.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS,

Made expressly to resist the severest Weather, warranted not to stick, Breather, and will last for years.

Black Coat

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull and quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
25,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 nl
15,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	740
10,000	1,000	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	111½
15,350	250	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200 x.
10,000		all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	225 nl
40,000	200	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai	410 r
40,000	250	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I.	17
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of In	490
10,000		all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 9 3 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	222 xd.
.....	£20	10 9 7 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	13 10 2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 6 5 1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,540
3,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	117
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	845
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	410

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,2
200	2,000	1,100	75d.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,0
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	350
150	12,000	11,000	200d.	Apollo Press Co	8,000
200	2,000	all	215d.	Bombay Press Co	2,4
200	500	all	33d.	Do New	550
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,0
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
800	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co	6,0
350	2,000	all	200	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	350	Fort Press Co	8,750
300	2,000	1,800	30 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,040
300	1,000	all	200 p.	French Press Co	800
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,000
250	5,000	1,650	75 p.	Imperial Press Co	1,650
200	5,000	2,000	100 p.	Kurrachee Press Co	1,1
200	400	350	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	605
120	2,500	all	250 p.	Prince of Wales Press	2,450
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,
130	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	650
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,2

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,320
50,000	50	all	4½ p.c.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 p.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 p.	Mechanics F'd'g Co	28
2,000	500	all	40 p.	Treacher & Co	400 xd
3,000	250	all	6 p.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
.....	95	19	...	Do. China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	Is. 10 13/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	Is. 11¼d. to 3/16
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	Is. 11¼.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	Is. 11¼
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight...	100
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99 3/16
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight...	99¼
China	60 Do. do....	224

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 16-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch... ...	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold ... 100 touch ...	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	...112 to 112½
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	...104¼ to 104½
Four per cent	...101¼ to 101½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...	...106
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1863-67	...103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	...100½
10 years' do. do.	...105
5 years' do. do.	...103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate ...	...112
Do. Do. Market Rate ...	...112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	... 88
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	... 88
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	119½

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—24TH JULY.

London ...	Cotton ... / Cases ... / Seeds ...	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ...	£2 0s. 0d."
	Wooden Ships ...	£2 17s. 6d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds ...	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton ... / Coffee ...	No ship.
Overland	Steamers ...	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ...		£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton ...	Rs. 7 to 8 p.r bale.
	... Opium ...	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships ...	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta ...	Salt ...	Rs. 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay ...		Rs. 17 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius ...		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Cathay (s) ...	Dundas ...	Southampton, J. 227
	India (s) ...	Turner ...	Bussorah, July 9.
	H. M. S. Nimble ...	...	Muscat.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Ethiopia (s) ...	Saunders ...	Kurrachee.
	Burmah (s) ...	Sharp ...	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

The ship Ireland, Hughes, to Bassein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Neera, to Liverpool, &c.
Steamer Cathay, to China, &c.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

July			
21	Madras (s) ...	James ...	Kyouk Phyoo, July 18.
	Scotia (s) ...	Wicks ...	Bombay, June 30.
	Satellite ...	Logha ...	Rangoon, July 8.
	Sir Hugh Rose ...	O'Brien ...	Moulmein, June 21.
	Astronomer ...	Edgar ...	Liverpool, April 22.
	Patrie ...	Emery ...	Bordeaux, April 20.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

July 10 Sir Bartle Frere, s.s., Hibbert, from Hodaida.
10 Orissa, s.s., Tomlin, from Suez, with mail.
10 Khedive, s.s., Steward, from Suez, with mail.
11 Danube, s.s., Fleuriais, from Mauritius.
11 Kwangtung (B. M.) s.s., E. Elton from Perim.
11 Kingston, s.s., Chitham, from Abyab.
12 Ethelred, s.s., Walker, from Hodaida
12 Babel, s.s., Jarman, from London.
12 Melbourne, ship, Blaxell, from Cardiff.
13 Arabia, s.s., Cabours, from Bombay.
13 Otterburn, s.s., Mitchelson, from Rangoon.
14 Arracan, s.s., Polson, from Rangoon.
14 Oxfordshire, s.s., Park, from Rangoon.
14 Donnai, s.s., Varangot, from Marseilles.
14 Lord Clive, s.s., Browne, from Calcutta.
15 Tarn, F. T. s.s., Marquessac, from Saigon.
15 Rigs, s.s., Drysdell, from Bombay.
15 Labrador, ship, Roberts, from Newcastle.
16 Columbian, s.s., Angove, from Bombay.
16 Diomed, s.s., Jackson, from Shanghai.
17 Tchihatcheff, s.s., Hallberg, from Hankow, Russia.
17 Aretusa, s.s., Inchiostri, from Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

July 11 Orissa, s.s., Tomlin, to Bombay.
11 Khedive, s.s., Steward, to Calcutta.
12 Kwangtung (B. M.) s.s., E. Elton to Guardiful.
13 Arabia s.s., Cabours, to Genoa
13 Queen of Beauty, ship, Moulton, to Calcutta.
14 Kingston, s.s., Chitham to Gibraltar.
14 Oxfordshire, s.s., Park, to London.
15 Ethelred, s.s., Walker, to Zanzibar.
15 Donnai, s.s., Varangot, to China.
16 Babel, s.s., Jarman, to Persian Gulf
16 Otterburn, s.s., Mitchelson, to Portsaid.
16 Arracan, s.s., Polson, to Liverpool.
16 Lord Clive, s.s., Browne, to London.
16 Rigs, s.s., John Drysdall, to Liverpool.
16 Weberton, s.s., Blacklin, to Batavia.
16 Columbian, s.s., Angove, to Suez.
17 Diomed, s.s., Jackson, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

June 19 Empire of Peace, ship, Williamson, from Liverpool.
21 Magna Charta, ship Everett, from Cardiff.
28 Garibaldi, ship Sandberg, from Shields.
28 Noumea, ship, Roberean, from Birkenhead.
July 1 Edward Barro, ship, Putnam, from Cardiff.
5 Morning Star, ship, Evans, from Newcastle.
6 Stamboul, ship, T. Hatch, from Calcutta.
10 Sir Bartle Frere, s.s., Hilbert, from Hodaida.
12 Melbourne, ship, Blaxell, from Cardiff.
15 Tarn, F. s.s., Drysdell, from Saigon.
15 Labrador, ship, Roberts, Newcastle.
17 Danube, s.s., Fleuriais, from Mauritius.
17 Tchihatchoff, s.s., Hallberg, from Hankow.
17 Aretusa, s.s., Inchiostri, from Trieste.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EASTern SUEZ CANAL.

Name.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail.
Assyria ...	1707 ...	Kurrachee ...	June 27
Bertha ...	...	Calcutta ...	June 28
Saltwell ...	1500 ...	Calcutta ...	July 1
Virago ...	1800 ...	Calcutta ...	July 4
Milbanke ...	1296 ...	Bombay ...	July 6
Glenroy ...	2000 ...	Penang ...	July 6
City of Oxford ...	2230 ...	Calcutta ...	July 10
Cristy ...	1496 ...	Calcutta ...	July 12
Walamo ...	1800 ...	Bombay ...	July 12
Viceroy ...	1200 ...	Calcutta ...	July 16
Calcutta ...	850 ...	Kurrachee ...	July 20
Bidalgo ...	1500 ...	Bombay ...	July 25
Othello ...	2522 ...	Calcutta ...	July 25
Yeddo ...	1800 ...	Bombay ...	Aug. 5
Surrey ...	1300 ...	Calcutta ...	Aug. 5
Dhoolia ...	1800 ...	Calcutta ...	Sept.
Benmore ...	532 ...	Yokohama ...	

DAILY IMPORTS.—25TH JULY.

FROM LONDON.

British Flag, 30 cases brandy, 26 cases sherry, 5 cases gin, and 49 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Kingdom o' Fife, 45 cases champagne, and 10 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Rodden, 76 cases wine and 1 case champagne, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Ægean (s), 7 cases hardware, Cowasjee Shapoorjee & Co.; 6 cases chinaestores, Pochajee Framjee & Co.; 9 cases wine and 3 cases brandy, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla; 5 cases perfumery, Framjee Ardaseer Davur; 51 cases wine, 8 cases cyder and 15 cases old tom, J. Neuberg; 20 cases champagne, 20 cases moselle, and 24 cases brandy, King, King & Co.; 1,344 cases claret, Bell Brandenberg & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Persia (s), 100 cases brandy, Alsen Riebe.

DAILY EXPORTS.—25TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Morning Light, 102 bales coir yarn, Hurkeesondass Davidass.
Sir John Mandeville, 20 bales cotton, Currumchund Jutta.
Derby (s), 159 bales cotton, Monore Hurruckchund; 50 bales cotton, H. Bomonjee Touche & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Currumchund Jutta.
Orissa (s), 60 bales wool, Ramdass Vussonjee; 25 bales wool Narondass Rumsordass; 2 bales cotton, Whittle & Co.; 40 bales wool, J. O. Yajanik.
Euxine, 30 bales cotton, Munorebhoy Luckmidass; 61 bales cotton, Chottalall Joogulbhoy.
Neera (s), 200 tons old iron, Framjee, Sands & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Khimjee Luckmidass; 1,000 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ellora (s), 10 bales skins, Momedally Surajoodin & Co.; 298 pieces ivory teeth, Bunsordass Girdhurlall.
Orissa (s), 26 bundles hides, Goolam Rusool Cadirbhoy; 50 bales skins, Hajee Woosman Hajee Abdoola & Co.; 33 bales skins, Mona Moydin Syed Moydin & Co.; 2 bales cotton, Whittle & Co.; 160 bundles hides, Shaik Essack; 4 bales woollen carpets and 3 packages tortoise shells, S. S. Narielwalla; 41 bundles hides, Kaikeebhoy Nansey.

FOR VENICE.

Orissa (s), 69 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Grissa (s), 25 bundles Hides, Oomerbhoy Cassumbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathay (s), 303 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerobhoy; 171 bales cotton, Ramdass Khimjee & Co.; 93 bales cotton, Khetsidass Hurmookhroy; 125 bales cotton, Wagjee Khetsey; 50 bales twist, Eduljee Framjee & Co.; 11 bales cotton, Sorabjee Pestonjee & Co.; 95 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon; 57 cases fish-maws and sharkfins, Allana Munjee; 10 chests M. opium E. J. Abraham; 35 chests M. opium, N. J. Abraham; 25 chests M. opium, and 200 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 400 chests M. opium David Sassoon & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Cathay (s), 165 chests M. opium, Hunmutram Hurdewdass; 175 chests M. opium, S. E. Sassoon; 10 chests M. opium, Bhaychund Joomcharam; 44 chests M. opium, E. J. Abraham.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European houses yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

				Rs. a.p.
750	Pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch	29 yds.	7 lbs. 4 14 0
500	" " "	40 "	39 "	7 lbs. 4 14 0
600	" " "	40 "	39 "	6 lbs. 4 6 6
500	" " "	45 "	39 "	7 lbs. 5 1 0
600	" " "	45 "	39 "	9 lbs. 6 10 0
1,000	" Cambries	50 "	24 "	5½ lbs. 3 13 0
240	" W. G. Prints	32 "	25 "	4 8 0
120	" " "	32 "	35 "	4 11 0
600	" Turkey R. Prints	24 "	28 "	6 0 0
450	pairs Grey Dhoties	45 "	9 "	1 7 0
600	" " "	45 "	10 "	1 9 0

COTTON.

100 candies	New Dholleras	(ready)	... Rs. 210
50 "	" "	"	... " 211
200 "	" Vingorla	"	... " 210
250 "	" "	"	... " 250

YARNS.

8 bales Turkey Red No. 30-50 ... Rs. 26

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 24th July, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 75, barometer 29·960, rainfall 1 inch 75 cents.

TELLICHERRY, 25th July, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind west-south-west strong, thermometer 80, barometer 29·885.

VINGORLA, 25th July, 5-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy and rainy, wind south-west light, thermometer 82, rainfall 42 cents.

CARWAR, 25th July, 6 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind westerly, thermometer 79, barometer 29·89, rainfall 67 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 25.

Coode, Colonel, 35th M. N. I., on furlough, from Kamptee.
Hadduch, Ensign, D. P. W., Madras, from sick leave, from England.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 25.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Asst. Surg. A. S. Jayakar are placed at the disposal of Government in the Political Department.

Capt. J. D. Cruick hank, R. E., is allowed furlough (medical certificate) to Europe for eighteen months, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Capt. G. H. R. Codrington, S.C., has been appointed to act as Supt. of Police in the Tanna District; and the services of Lt. Col. R. M. Bonnor, S. C., are placed at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C.

In supersession of G. O. No. 661, dated 4th Oct. 1870, the Establishment of the Qr. Mr. General's Dept. will stand as follows :—
1 Quartermaster General of the Army.
1 Deputy Quartermaster General of the Army.
3 Assistants Quartermaster General.
3 Deputy Assistants Quartermaster General.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst Surg. Atmaram Sudasiva Jyakar is appointed to act as Civil Surg. at Muscat during Dr. Meikjohn's absence on leave, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Don De H. Larpent, Actg. Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar, made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1868, on the 11th instant.

Mr. G. B. Reid, an Asst. Collr. and a Mag. F. P. in the Khandeish District, is, so long as he is employed in that District, invested with powers under Sec. 412 of the Criminal Procedure Code to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the Talookas under his Revenue charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate.

Under the authority conveyed by Sec. 43 of Act VIII. of 1872, the Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to appoint each of the undermentioned officers, in the Ratnagherry District, to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on a Commr. of Revenue by the aforesaid Act :—
Mr. A. K. Nairne, First Asst. Collr.
Mr. G. W. Vidal, Second Asst. Collr.
Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, Supernumerary Asst. Collr.

Under the authority conveyed by Sec. 43 of Act. VIII. of 1872, the Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint each of the undermentioned officers, in the Dharwar District, to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on a Commr. of Revenue by the aforesaid Act :—
Mr. G. Waddington, First Asst Collr.
Mr. J. R. Middleton, Second Asst. Collr.
Mr. A. T. Ommanney, Supernumerary Asst. Collr.
Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Supernumerary Asst. Collr.
Mr. J. C. Anding, District Depy. Collr.

Khan Saheb Temoolji Hormasji, Second Class First Grade Sub. Judge of Dholka, in the Ahmedabad District, has been allowed leave of absence for six months, on medical certificate, from the date of his availing himself thereof.

Khan Saheb Cawasji Edulji to act as Second Class First Grade Sub. Judge at Dholka, in the Ahmedabad District, during the absence of Khan Saheb Temoolji Hormasji on leave, or until further orders.

Khan Saheb Shawalsha Sorabji Daver to act as Second Class Second Grade Subordinate Judge at Wagra, in the Surat District, vice Khan Saheb Cawasji Edulji, or until further orders.

Mr. Philip Jacob, Supernumerary Asst. Collr. and Sub. Mag. of the 1st Class, in the Surat District, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Under the authority conveyed by Sec. 43 of Act VIII. of 1872, the Hon the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint each of the undermentioned officers, in the Kaira District, to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on a Commissioner of Revenue by the aforesaid Act :—
Mr. J. King, First Asst. Collr.
Mr. H. R. Cooke, Supernumerary Asst. Collr.

Mr. G. Ayeratha been appointed to act as First Grade Asst. Judge from the date of Mr. Scott's making over charge at Ahmedabad and till further orders.

Mr. E. T. Candy has been appointed to act as First Grade Asst. Judge from the date of Mr. Tagore's making over charge at Poona and till further orders.

Mr. M. B. Baker held the substantive appointment of a Second Grade Judge from 3rd to 15th July 1872, both days inclusive.

Mr. M. B. Baker resumed charge of his appointment as Actg. Senior Asst. Judge and Session Judge of Kuladghee on the 20th July 1872, and made the necessary declaration of office as required by Bombay Act. VI. of 1868.

The Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to confer on each of the following officers the powers of a Mamlutdar under (Bombay) Act V. of 1864 :—
Azum Shewram Nilkunt, Prob. Mahalkurry of Petta Mokhada, Tanna District.
Asam Makundrao Krishna, Actg. Mahalkurry of Petta Umbargam, Tanna District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Rangrao Bhimajee, Actg. Huzoor Depy. Collector, Colaba, is allowed three months' leave of absence on urgent private affairs, under Sec. 5, Supplement P. of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Narayen Bhicoji is confirmed in his appointment of Native Asst. to the Rev. Commr., Southern Division.

Mr. C. E. G. Crawford to be Supernumerary Asst. to the Collr. of Ahmedabad.

The undermentioned Junior Civil Servants passed examinations in the following languages on the 22nd instant :—
Marathi.—Mr. F. Birkbeck, Mr. P. Jacob, Mr. J. Pollen, and Mr. H. Woodward.
Hindustani.—Mr. A. Wingate, and Mr. C. E. G. Crawford.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. E. R. Butler assumed charge of his duties as Civil Surg. in Kattywar, from Dr. Sexton, on the 19th ultimo, before office hours.

Messrs. H. D. E. Forbes and James Ingle have passed the prescribed examination in Gujarati.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Batty, C.S., has been pointed to act as Professor in the Deccan College during Mr. Wordsworth's absence, or until further order.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. F. L. Shurpin, M.A., Actg. Chaplain of Byculla, has been allowed privilege leave for eighteen days, from the 1st inst.

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LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.
Bombay; Bengal and Central Provinces; Madras; the North-West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oudh; and Miscellaneous.
MILITARY ITEMS.
SHIPPING ITEMS.
GENERAL NEWS—
The Camp of Exercise.
The Trial of Liakat Ali.
Interesting Intelligence of Abyssinia and Massowa.
Viceregal Legislative Council.
Bombay Legislative Council.
Arrival of H. M.'s Gunboat Constance from a Surveying Expedition.
The Accident to H. M. S. Briton.
Robbery of High Court Records.
Rainfall in Bombay.
Weather and the Crops.
Railways in the Southern Mahratta Country.
Public Dinner Mr. J. M. Maclean.
The Maharajah of Kattywar.
Aden.
Sind.
The Story from Tuttypatty Hill.
Bridges on the Madras Railway.
Bangalore Races, 1872.
The Fatal Accident on the Indus.
The Rebellion of Jodhpore's Son.
The Finance Offices.
The Subaltern's Complaint.
NEWS-LETTERS—
Sind.
Mhow.
Broach.
Kaira.
TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
Our Public Works Policy in India.
Indian Coal.
Captain Burton and *Blackwood*.
The Christian Marriage Bill.
Madras Times.
The Opium Traffic.
The Bombay Municipal Bill.
Mr. Fawcett and General Strachey.
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Bombay Army Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Madras Government Orders—Madras Army Orders—North West Provinces Orders—Punjab Orders.
COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Freight Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List.—Banks—Companies in Liquidation—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c.—Government Securities—Weekly Statements of the New Bank of Bombay, G. I. P. Railway, and B. B. & C. I. Railway—Bombay Price Current.
SHIPPING—
Bombay: Arrivals and Departures—Hooghly: Arrivals and Departures—Madras: Arrivals and Departures.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Militia Letter.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HOBSON—June 26th, at Malvern Wells, Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Hobson, Retired List, Bombay Army, and late of the 20th Regiment N. I., aged 68.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MACONACHIE—July 25th, at Bombay, the wife of Dr. G. A. Maconachie, Acting Ophthalmic Surgeon, of a daughter.

MILLS—July 23rd, at Dhobie Talao, the wife of Thomas Mills, Superintendent of Police, of a son.

MAHOMED VAZEER—July 25th, at Mazagon, the wife of Mahomed Vuzeer, Esq., of H. M.'s Customs, Arthur Bunder, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AMESBURY—July 21st, at Meerut, the wife of Dr. S. C. Amesbury, B. M. S., of a daughter.

DAOLATESH—July 6th, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of R. Dalphieh, of a daughter.

GROVE—July 22nd, at Calcutta, the wife of Alfred Grove, of a daughter.

HANSON—July 20th, at Cawnpore, the wife of C. L. Hanson, Esq., Inspecting Post Master, Cawnpore Division, of a son.

LAMBERT—July 21st, at No. 22, Lall Bazaar, Calcutta, the wife of John Lambert, of a daughter.

OSMOND—July 22nd, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Walter M'Osmond, of a son.

DEATHS.

EMLEE—July 19th, at Boolundshuhur, after a short illness, Trevor Charleton Ashley, the dearly beloved child of Harry Alfred and Alice Emlee, aged 9 months and 26 days.

WHITTENBERRY—July 19th, at No. 3, Fordyce Lane, Calcutta, of diarrhœa, Edgar Arthur, the infant son of George and Charlotte Whittenberry, aged 2 years 7 months and 27 days.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1872.

WE daresay that not very many of our readers are acquainted with Veerumgaum or with the regions thereabout. Till very lately the man who could say he had been at Veerumgaum occupied a distinguished position and had an unfair advantage over his neighbours. Even when the railway was extended to it from Ahmedabad the traveller who got there by rail felt that he had reached the end of the world, and he who came to it from Kattiawar saw that he had again touched the limits of Western civilization. Despite the extension of the railway to Wudwan, Veerumgaum is really a point where there is a marked distinction both in the features of the landscape and in the social condition of the people. Behind there are the fertile fields of Guzerat, so bounded and beautifully diversified with trees that we might imagine ourselves in England in the leafy month of June were it not for the ancient monkeys leaping among the branches by the rail side and indignantly screaming and gesticulating at the passing train: before, we have the almost treeless and sterile-looking plains of Kattiawar, passing into the white dazzling salts of the Runn of Kutch and dotted with innumerable herds of neilghai, and of black buck. And in passing out of woody and fertile Guzerat we leave behind a good-looking, easy-tempered, round-limbed, vascular, English sort of people, who are well content, as a rule, with the British Government under which they live, and we come upon a hardier, sparer, more muscular, more independent and more Scotchlike population, who are still living under semi-independent chiefs and in quite a feudal state of society. If the traveller comes upon Veerumgaum from the Kattiawar side he can hardly fail to have his eye pleasantly refreshed by the abundant foliage, and if he has been for some time a dweller in tents and in airy rooms situated over the guard-houses at the gates of Kattiawar towns, he cannot fail to revel in the luxuries of the Veerumgaum travellers' bungalow. Indeed it is worth while to go to that place only to live for three days in its travellers' bungalow. There are spacious apartments round a central hall, dressing rooms, bath-rooms, elegant round tables, commodious easy chairs, pier glasses, baths ready for him filled with clear water, and washing basins so large that a Rob Roy canoeman might safely undertake to cross Bombay Harbour in one of them. As compared with the usual style of travellers' bungalow in India the Veerumgaum caravanserai is a palace, and as it has been built at the expense of the Veerumgaum Municipality it is amusing to notice the mingled feelings of pride and pain with which the inhabitants of the place refer to it.

But, as would be seen from a letter which appeared in our Wednesday's issue, Veerumgaum is a place for indulging in repose and not in active sporting tendencies, especially so far as fish are concerned. It is on the frontier of that district where Jain tenets prevail so extensively and so strongly that the life of all the lower animals is regarded as sacred, and the taking away of it involves a certain amount of risk. All through Kattiawar the Jains are powerful, and, partly from the doctrine of metempsychoses, which leads them to regard the bodies of brute beasts as very probably the tenements of the souls of their ancestors, they object most strenuously to the killing of these animals. In the Mahomedan states such as Joonaghur, at Rajkote, where there is an English station, and, generally speaking, whenever an English official is concerned, this objection is allowed to be set aside, but every now and then it comes out in violent fights between the Mahomedans and Jains where there is not a Mahomedan government, and it often puts travellers in the country, who are not specially under official protection, to great inconvenience, and forces them to have recourse to nocturnal poaching excursions. During the construction of the railway from Veerumgaum to Wudwan this annoyance was very bitterly felt by the Europeans employed on that work, who had for long to depend on Ahmedabad and B

adding to the President's unpopularity. He is therefore driven to lean upon the Left, and that section, Republican as it calls itself, shows its appreciation of true liberty and progress by supporting to a man the Protectionist heresies of Thiers. Such is democracy in France. As the result of a stormy and prolonged debate in the Assembly, the proposition to tax raw materials is still unsettled, but there is just a chance that Thiers will not make it a question of confidence, in which case it would be rejected and a crisis avoided. It should be stated, however, that party conflicts in France will hardly endanger the chances of the loan, if sufficient care is taken in bringing it out. Not even revolution would to the minds of most Frenchmen imperil the security of Rentes, and it is questionable whether the ascendancy of Communism would lead to any serious attempt against the national creditor. There is a deep and wide-spread faith in the resources of France, and in what may be termed the national sense of financial honour, and thus whatever may threaten in the future, the subscribers to the existing loans feel quite at their ease.

The Arbitrators at Geneva are to meet again on Monday week, the 15th, for the despatch of business. From what I hear their sittings will not be very long or frequent, and every thing will be settled before the autumn. The beginning of September is the date I have heard mentioned when the final award will be given, but a good deal will depend on the point what documentary evidence will be required. Of course there are already many vague guesses as to the result, but the general opinion here seems to be that the decision as to the Alabama will go against England, and that we shall be adjudged to pay for the damages that vessel wrought. The truth is we are so pleased at getting out of the Indirect Claims that we shall feel it to be a relief to pay anything under five millions sterling. My own opinion, which may not be worth much, is that the Arbitrators will apply the exhaustive process to the claims made under the heads of the separate cruisers, investigating the case of each in turn before they come to the Alabama. As regards all the others—the Tallahassee, Shenandoah, Sumter, &c.—the Tribunal will, I should think, assert by an unanimous vote that we have not failed in due diligence. As to the Alabama the Court will probably exonerate our Government from blame, but will condemn the neglect of the subordinate officials, and will say that, tried by the standard of the rules to which we have agreed to give an *ex post facto* application, we are liable to make good the losses American citizens incurred. Under this head the Arbitrators may name a sum of say a million and a half sterling, and pronounce this to be their final decision. That is my guess; it is a guess and nothing more, but it is more likely to come true than a good many of those now started. A judgment of this kind would satisfy both sides.

Before I quit this point I should mention that the Government have, it is understood, at last penetrated the secret of the Alabama's escape—a matter which had been in some doubt. Lord Tenterden was down at the Custom house a few weeks ago investigating the affair, and I learn the result of his enquiry is that the escape of the cruiser from the Mersey after the despatch had been sent down from London to stop her, was owing to the venality of a certain official at Liverpool who had been bribed to wink at the evasion. The official was a few years afterwards superannuated and pensioned off. Whether he is now living I do not know. Lord Tenterden may use this information by way of explaining, if not of justifying, our laxity to the Arbitrators, but of course even if he could prove the story to be true, it would, while relieving our Ministers personally from blame, by no means absolve the nation, which would in any case be responsible for the acts of subordinates as well as of chiefs.

There has been some rejoicing in the Ministerial camp at the result of the two last elections—Aberdeen city and Bedford county. Aberdeen returned, strange to say, another retired East Indian *vice* Colonel Sykes, the chosen member being Mr. John Farley Leith, a barrister who formerly practised before the Supreme Court at Calcutta, and has lately been engaged in Privy Council cases. He is also chairman of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, and is the father-in-law of Mr. William Miller, a wealthy retired Russian merchant, who not long ago represented the borough of Leith. From what I learn the success of Mr. Farley Leith was the success of moderate Liberalism as opposed to the Radicalism of the other Liberal candidate, Mr. Barclay. The Conservative never had a chance, and all that can be said is that the Liberals have held their own. As to Bedfordshire the Tories were divided, and hence the Ministerialist majority of 200. But what shows the growth of Conservative or rather anti-Ministerial opinions more than anything else, and far exceeds in importance all the recent elections, is the fact that the South-West Riding of Yorkshire has been abandoned by the Liberals without a stroke. At the last general election, two Liberals, one of whom was Lord Milton, were returned by a small majority; Lord Milton now retires in bad health, and Mr. Stanhope, the Conservative who ran him very close, walks in without a contest. That division of the Riding is the one in which the Fitzwilliam interest is so strong, but it is too weak for the counter-influences. The happy settlement at Geneva has done the Ministry some good, but they have in no sense recovered lost ground. I fancy it was a consciousness of the necessity of allaying the strong hostility of the powerful Church of England party that led Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday night to oppose so unreservedly Mr. Miall's motion for an enquiry into the revenues of the Church. Mr. Miall's small number of supporters—94—was the result of Ministerial hostility, and symbolizes a widening of the breach between Mr. Gladstone and the Dissenters.

The House of Commons had rejected all the most important of the Lords' amendments to the Ballot Bill, and has restored that measure to its original shape. On Monday night, I am told, the Lords in their turn will insist on their amendments and risk a collision between the two Houses. The Peers are recalcitrant, simply because they do not believe that the country cares for the Ballot, or that it will be excited to action by the straits to which the Ministry may in consequence be reduced; and it would be hard to say that their lordships are far wrong in either supposition.

Lord Cairns' award on the Albert Insurance Company has been issued. It is a large volume, filled with elaborate details of the treatment in each case, and contains a declaration of the dividends payable, which I have already announced. I cannot here do more than say that the claims already established against the Albert represent a total of £1,258,817, and that the assets are called £288,017, but large claims have still to be made, while the realisation of further assets is very uncertain. The expenses of the liquidation too are enormous, having already on the Albert alone amounted to £64,000.

Another return of 10f. per share has been made by the liquidators to the contributories of Overend, Gurney and Co., Limited. This is the second distribution declared.

I must content myself with merely alluding to the wonderful accounts brought or sent home to England by Stanley, the special explorer of the *New York Herald*, who went in search of Dr. Livingstone, and, it is stated, found him at Ujiji. Stanley's account gives a summary of Livingstone's doings all the time he has been away, including his discovery that a stream called the Chambezi (not Zambesi) was really the Nile, which thus has its source eleven degrees south of the Equator, instead of half a degree north of it. So that Livingstone, if this be the fact, has added 1,000 miles to the length of the famous river, leaving a short gap of 180 miles still to be traced. At first there was a disposition to go into raptures over this account, but calm examination has revealed some unaccountable discrepancies, and now we do not know what to think. The strangest thing is that not a line has come from the traveller himself to any one here—not even to his own children. The real African mystery is Dr. Livingstone.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 5TH JULY

To-day is to be a gala one at Aldershot, where there is to be grand review and sham-fight, under the eye of Her Majesty the Queen, who, accompanied by the junior members of the Royal family, will leave Windsor Castle about 9 o'clock, and drive down to the camp, via Bagshot and Farnborough. She is expected to reach the Royal Pavilion about mid-day, where a guard of honour of one captain, two subalterns, and 100 rank and file of the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish, with the Queen's colour and band, is to be ready to salute her. A battery of artillery will also fire a royal salute as the cortege approaches the Queen's Hotel, North Camp, where she is to be received by Sir Jas. Hope Grant, accompanied by the principal officers of the Staff. The Duke of Cambridge and the Prince of Wales go down by special train and join the Queen at the Royal Pavilion, which has been renovated and redecorated, for this great spectacle. From Farnborough Her Majesty will be escorted by an officer and 12 privates of cavalry, who in this hot sultry day will have a hot ride of it. The whole of the troops now in camp, including the Royal Engineer Train, the Royal Engineers, and six battalions of Guards from town will parade near the Long Valley at 3 o'clock P.M. These six battalions have gone down by special train under the command of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimer, C.B., and will return immediately after the review. They will be formed into two brigades under the command respectively of Col. M. Bruce of the Grenadier Guards, and Colonel F. C. A. Stephenson, C.B., of the Scots Fusilier Guards. The weather is much too hot for a hard day in the Long Valley, and it is to be feared that if the men have to carry their packs many will be knocked over.

The "at Home" of the National Rifle Association will commence from to-morrow, Saturday, when the headquarter flag will be run up at the cottage on the arrival of Lord and Lady Ducie, who take up their quarters there during the meeting. Everything is in a very forward state of preparation and will be ready to the moment. A continuation of the present warm stils weather will be conducive to good shooting and copious libations of cooling drinks. Henceforth the Association works under auspices of a private Act of Parliament, which guarantees while it fixes the limits of its jurisdiction, and doubtless the legal authority with which the institution is now clothed will be productive of immense good to our National Rifle School. Last year the refreshment arrangements were very defective, and the contractor broke down at the very moment when his services were most required, the Association generously stepped in at the loss of some thousands and learned that gentlemen amateurs cannot hope to cater for the inside requirements of some thousands of somewhat hungry and very thirsty visitors. So this year, wise in their generation, the Council have very wisely decided to revert to "as you were" in the Jennisonian regime, which if less ornate has the recommendation of being the most satisfactory. Profiting by the practical use General Brownlow put signalling by flags to in the late Looshai expedition, Lord Ducie and the Council have taken measures for familiarizing the Volunteer forces with this new means of communication. Six army signallers are to be sent from Aldershot to take part in these experiments, and by means of them the results of the shooting for the Elcho shield will be transmitted to distant points.

A Canadian team, not unmindful of the hearty welcome the mother country vouchsafed to their brethren this time last year, has arrived to compete for the Queen's Prize. On Sunday, the 14th, the Chaplain-General will preach in the round tent.

Last Tuesday Mr. Cardwell's scheme for reorganization was once more brought under the practical notice of the House. In the Committee of Supply a resolution was reported to the effect "that it is expedient to authorize the payment out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of a sum not exceeding £3,500,000 for the purpose of defraying the expenses of building barracks, and otherwise providing for the localization of the military forces," and upon this resolution being accepted, a bill was at once brought in and read for the first time to make provision for the expense thus sanctioned by the House. When this bill is passed, which it assuredly will be, we may congratulate ourselves on having, for the first time, a real military organization, and the sound scheme of localization will have its sway. The salient features of the War Minister's reorganization are these: the country has been divided into thirty six districts, two battalions of the line having been assigned to each district. With this parent stock will be associated two battalions of Militia and a certain proportion of Volunteers, all under the command of a Lieut. Colonel of the Line with the rank of Brigadier. To this force will be added the men of the district in the Reserve. One of the assigned Line battalions will be always abroad drawing its recruits from that serving at home. The various component parts of the brigade will be recruited from its own district, and thus home ties and local county relations will be treasured. The service will lose the runaway "ne'er doo weel" character it now bears. In twenty-six of these new military centres land is required for parade purposes, barracks and store-houses have to be built, let us hope on some strategical plan, and when Mr. Cardwell gets his bill read a third time, and the three million five hundred thousand at his disposal, our local force will have a a local home. One good feature of the scheme is that both Militia and Volunteers will thoroughly learn their work; another is that our auxiliary forces are no longer under the Lords-Lieutenant, and the whole are under the immediate direction of the Crown.

An instance of the arbitrary manner in which army matters are settled in Prussia, and which is in reality the secret of its military successes, has occurred lately and is worthy of attention. We could not have carried out such a measure without raising a general outcry. During the late war a number of young men were raised to the commissioned ranks in the field, the final examinations to which all officers are liable having been, during the campaign, dispensed with. Many of these had been thus promoted at the commencement of the war to replace those who fell in the severe fights before Metz. The campaign came to an end, active service was followed by months of peace, during which these war-tried young officers held commissions and were recognized as officers of the Prussian Imperial Army. This winter, however, they were suddenly summoned to the several military schools there to undergo the test of an officer's examination. Of these sixty failed to satisfy the examiners, were spun, and their commissions are forfeited. So far as fighting went—and I may add duty—these young fellows did their duty as well as the best, and here they find their hopes blighted, their position lost, and not a soul to say one word for them. Verily the Prussians must be kneaded into utter tractability.

Though it is refreshing to hear that the First Lord of the Admiralty has taken grace of heart and has assumed a more jubilant tone than is his wont, and that Sir Sydney Dacres also has been singing peans of praise of the Royal Navy on board the Warspite on the Thames, still the administration of the different departments of the Admiralty itself is in a dreadfully disjointed state. The tone of the office has broken down, and ere long the confusion will become patent. Mr. Childers' principle of centralisation has resulted—whatever Mr. Goschen may assert to the contrary—in this, that there are now three Admiralties, not two—one at Whitehall, another scattered indiscriminately up and down New Street, Spring Gardens, and a third squatted here and there amongst the half deserted corridors of Somerset House. The Admiralty has not been reorganized as a whole, and the consequence is chaos. Like Pillicock, sitting on Pillicock's Hill, the Secretary's department has been left on a pinnacle of its own, and its members are encouraged to disdain a too familiar communication with the other departments, and even that elect branch of the naval administration is inefficient by the loss of many experienced men, who, by the reorganization, were forced on their pensions before they had trained a thoroughly efficient body of successors. When the Glatton is fired into by the Hotspur three officials are to be on board to watch the effects of the shot, and they are also to examine the vessel after each shot to ascertain if there is any damage done. The officials detailed for this pleasing duty are Capt. H. Boys of the Excellent, Mr. Crossland of the Council of Construction at the Admiralty, and Mr. Eames, Chief Inspector of Machinery at Chatham Dockyard. Two shots are to be fired at the turrets, and one at the glacis plates: they will be 12 inches chilled shot (solid Palliser) with an 85lb. charge of powder. Last Thursday Lord Elphinstone and the Lords tried hard to have an experiment made on the pilot tower also to decide if the human frame could stand the shock such as the Glatton will be exposed to, but the Earl of Camperdown said the sole object of the trials about to be made was to ascertain if the blow of the 600lb. shot would have the effect of jamming the revolving tower and thus prevent it from revolving. It is not intended to test the Glatton's vulnerable points. Some torpedo experiments are at the same time to be made at the back of the Isle of Wight.

In the House of Commons Lord Eustace Cecil moved for a copy of all the correspondence between Mr. W. Hope, formerly of the Royal Fusiliers, and the War Department, relative to his claim to be the inventor of the shrapnel shell patented by Colonel Boxer in 1865, and the production on the correspondence was ordered. The Henry-Martini breech-loader has been adopted by the Turkish Government. Captain Curme, who commanded one of the transports, has been appointed flag-captain to Rear-Admiral Hillyar, C.B. Major-General Lysons, who is looked upon as the coming man, has accepted the Manchester command. Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel W. Park, C.B., who commanded the 72nd Highlanders for some time at Mhow, and a brigade in the second Central Indian campaign, or rather hunt after Tantia Topee, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and is to have a brigade at the autumn manœuvres, when it is said the Prince of Wales will command a division. Resignations of commissions in the Militia continue on a wholesale scale, and all non-effective "paper" names are being struck off the rolls of Volunteer corps.

MISCEGENATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Perhaps "an Oxford Methodist" has only come in contact with Parsees living in villages like Naosaree, or with the lowest class of Parsees in Bombay. These, like the lower orders of every other civilized people, *may* be childishly superstitious, *may* perform some stupid penances, *may* have some social usages which may be called barbarous, or may be confounding moral evil with physical evil. But the enlightened Parsee of Bombay (and more than half the Zoroastrian population may be called enlightened) cannot in the least degree be taxed with any of these degradations. Should an English lady be desirous to unite herself to a Parsee in the bonds of matrimony, let her choose one from this class, and she will have nothing to fear. She may avoid a Dosaee of Naosaree, or a Patell of Billimore, but a dashing young "Pestonjee" of Bombay, whose mind may be refined by education, will be just as good as any Englishman.

Both an "Englishwoman" and the philosophic Oxonian will be extremely surprised to learn, that the experiment of intermarriage between the Parsees and the English has already been "tried and found successful!" A Parsee gentleman at Hyderabad, in the service of the Nizam, is the happy husband of an English lady, and a clergyman's daughter to boot. She is his second wife, by whom he has three or four children. What is more wonderful still is, that is first wife too was an English lady. P. H.

Will an "Englishwoman" favour us with her thoughts on a Parsee lady marrying an English gentleman?

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has been by no means rare in the history of controversy to find that the disputant whose arguments are the feeblest, or whose assumed position is out of harmony with fact, has endeavoured to make up for these untoward circumstances by the use of declamation and strong assertion; and it is probable that strong assertion, implying, as it does, undoubting, sincere, perfect conviction on the part of the asserter, serves his purpose on many occasions as well as sound argument does that of his adversary. For the latter can but produce conviction, and the former may succeed in procuring acquiescence. And as the generality of the reading public have much to think about of immediate importance, it is natural that concerning many matters of minor importance their impressions will be formed rather hastily than after reflection: they will rather acquiesce in what is put before them than take the trouble to think, judge, and form definite opinions of their own.

If these observations are true or even approximately so, it follows that strong assertions like those which appeared in your paper of yesterday, signed "An Admirer of the Parsees," though they may be used instead of arguments on account of the impossibility of finding arguments suitable to the writer's purpose, yet, nevertheless, the result of them may be to produce an acquiescence in many minds with the views of the writer, a result hardly distinguishable for practical purposes from conviction produced by argument. What 'An Admirer' states as facts, without any manner of doubt about them, may be believed by some of your readers to be facts indeed; but I propose to hold up to the light some of your correspondent's assertions (and *evident* implications); and I think it will be seen that they do not state real facts at all.

1. Your correspondent implies in his first paragraph that the ignorant and superstitious portion of the Parsee community may possibly reverence the cow, but that the race as a whole do not. Upon this I think it sufficient to remark that it is all but universal among the Parsees to drink one of the products of the cow—not milk—as a religious act.

2. "The odious turban . . . . . is fast getting out of fashion." As an Englishman I think it a matter of infinitesimally small importance whether the turban is getting out of fashion or not; but as a matter of fact I say it is not fast getting out of fashion, and I appeal to common observation to support my assertion.

3. "The Levitical laws of the Eastern world are not binding on Parsee ladies." On this I have two observations to make—

(1.) If it were true it would be of no importance; for educated Parsee ladies can, unfortunately, be counted on the fingers; but

(2.) The fact is, that these laws *are universally* observed by Parsee ladies, with very few (and these fairly well known) exceptions.

4. "It is a mistake to suppose that Parsee corpses are invariably given away to vultures." I agree with 'An Admirer' that it is of little importance, morally, whether a corpse be devoured by vultures or by worms, but his assertion above is entirely misleading. Parsee corpses are invariably exposed to be eaten by birds of prey, with very few exceptions. The families who have built Towers of Silence for themselves do not number more than two or three in Bombay, where half the Parsee race, immeasurably the richer half too, reside; and the expense, which is considerable of keeping up the ceremonial observances in connection with such towers must always keep the number very low, even were they considered desirable. There is, I believe, none in Poona; and I should not think there were more than half-a-dozen in India altogether. I must admit, however, that on this point my knowledge may be at fault; but not to any great extent. The number of private towers is certainly insignificant. In fine, the assertions of 'An Admirer' are great exaggerations of fact, which if let pass would certainly mislead. Parsee society is not at all what 'An Admirer' would have us believe; he has depicted what, probably, he would like it to be. Whatever it may become eventually it is far otherwise now; and as long as it continues as it is, as long indeed as its whole soul is not changed in the direction pointed out by 'An Oxford Rationalist,' it seems impossible that marriages between English girls and Parsees can be productive of aught but unhappiness.

My knowledge of the Parsees is, for a European, intimate; I have had unusual opportunities of seeing them as they are. I am not here called upon to disparage or eulogise their peculiar institutions, nor to deal with anything save the question at issue, that of Parsee-Anglican marriages; and on this question I agree entirely with 'An Englishwoman,' that such marriages are altogether undesirable.

In the future such marriages may take place and be happy, but not presently, nor soon.

W. H. H.

THE MODERN INQUISITION AT THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is well that the public should be placed *au courant* with the strange goings on at the Grant Medical College. A day or two ago the Principal called together the students and student apprentices, and after interrogating them individually, took down the names of all those who admitted they had signed the address to Dr. Sidney Smith. After so doing, he informed them, that all the student apprentices who signed that address would be expelled the College—since they were Government servants and had censured Government in that address. Further, that all the other students who had signed it, would be debarred from employment under Government; the "ringleader"—if there be one and he can be found—only being expelled. It almost takes away one's breath to state these facts. In my last letter I expressed an opinion that after the students were expelled or suspended—(thinking either impossible) the "*next* thing would be to suspend the College." This idea is evidently premature; we are first to have the terrors of a modern inquisition, thumbscrews and rack, frying-pan and slow fire, &c. and then—the new Jerusalem! The whole thing would be ridiculous, were it not that a number of poor boys are to be seriously punished for saying how much they liked a man, that somebody else did not like. To suppose that they had any intention of censuring Government is simply preposterous. Is there nobody to represent to Government the way in which things are being conducted at this wonderful seat of learning; to save it, indeed, from utter degradation before it is too late? A GRADUATE.

24th July.

P.S. Since writing the above I find that the Principal has changed his mind; the student apprentices are not to be expelled, but are to be suspended for one year, unless they tender an apology for the use of the alleged objectionable expressions!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Quinsey, Mumps, and similar complaints always abound in wet weather, and are most safely and effectually subdued by rubbing Holloway's Ointment at least twice a day upon the chest and glands of the throat. The Ointment penetrates the skin, reduces inflammation, and heals ulcerations. This treatment is sufficient for curing the most serious and complicated throat affections, provided Holloway's Pills be taken at the same time. When swallowing gives pain, the Ointment may be relied on till improving symptoms admit of painless deglutation. In asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, whooping cough, the early stage of consumption, scarlatina, and measles, Holloway's medicines are not less valuable in mitigating the most troublesome features than they are certain in ultimately curing.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA'S" "SCOTCH."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am not much in the habit of using adjurations, but on this occasion I make an exception and ask you for the Lord's sake to try and prevent your contemporary the *Times of India* from publishing any more "Scotch" dialogue. Led by curiosity I waded yesterday through a whole half column of stuff that it published under the heading "Nae Loock aboon the Bench;" and dearly have I paid for my boldness! My head is now filled and confused with a vile jargon composed of Yorkshire, Dutch, American, Canadian Backwoods, and a grain of Scotch; and my jaws are aching because I attempted to get through one sentence aloud. I suppose I have a fair claim against the *Times of India* for damages—at least for payment of the doctor's bill that I will inevitably incur; and if lock-jaw set in, I hope it will consider it has one life on its head. I wish Maggie Mucklebackit's horny hand had been near the writer of "Nae Loock aboon the Bench" when he was about to publish his addition to original literature. Ma certy, she wud hae made him rin wi' a flea in his lug, which, by the tokens, I should suppose is of a very respectable length.—Yours truly,

July 25. A SCOTCH VICTIM.

BOMBAY.

RAIN AT BROACH.—The fall of rain registered at Broach, up to the 21st inst., amounted to twenty inches.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Siva Mahadoo, a cart driver, was charged with cruelly ill-treating or torturing his bullocks.

DECCAN COLLEGE.—Mr. H. Batty, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed to act as Professor in the Deccan College during Mr. Wordsworth's absence.

ASSAULT.—The Senior Magistrate yesterday fined a Parsee named Sorabjee Hormusjee Rs. 10, for committing an assault against the person of Pitamber Bechur.

SENIOR ASSISTANT JUDGE OF KULLADGHEE.—Mr M. B. Baker resumed charge of his appointment as Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Kulladghee on the 20th inst.

TRESPASS.—A Mahomedan named Mirza was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with trespassing in the house of one Ameerally Peer Hoossein, and was fined five rupees.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—On Wednesday a Coroner's inquest was held at Bellasis Junction Road, concerning the death of one Laxmon Appa. The jury returned a verdict that the man's death was caused by accidental drowning in the Mustan's Sahib's tank.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—Thomas Clarke and John Collins were yesterday charged in the Fort Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee with being drunk and disorderly, and were fined in the sum of Rs. 20 each, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.—A portion of land belonging to Tar Mahomed Ahmed, and situated at Lall Baugh, Parell, is to be taken at the cost of the Bombay Municipality, for a public purpose, namely, as the site for a building intended for a photometer, or gas-testing apparatus

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday committed a man named Mahomed Ismael for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to a woman named Nuthoo, by means of an instrument for cutting.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Nana Morojee sentenced a man of the Maratha caste, by name Balloo Succaram, a suspicious character, to three months, rigorous imprisonment, for being found between sunset and sunrise loitering in the native town, without giving any satisfactory account of himself.

EXAMINATION IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned Junior Civil servants have passed examinations in the following languages.—In Marathi—Messrs. F. Birkbeck, P. Jacob, J. Pollen, and H. Woodward.—In Hindoostani—Messrs. A. Wingate, and C. E. G. Crawford. The last named gentleman has been appointed Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 15th July 1872, Rs. 1,95,05,936; add silver received during the week, Rs. 66,773; deduct new coin paid during the week, Rs. 3,00,071; total balance, Rs. 1,92,72,638. There are in addition 1,75,396 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vault, and awaiting assay.

THE MURDER OF TWO BANIAN BROTHERS AT KAIRA.—Eight coolies were arrested at Kaira for the murder of two Banian brothers. The prisoners were tried the other day before Mr. Melvill, Session Judge of the district, on a charge of murder. Two of the prisoners were acquitted, while the rest were convicted and sentenced to death. The sentence is subject to confirmation by the High Court.

SUICIDE BY A HINDOO WIDOW AT GONDUL.—The *Bombay Summachar* learns from Kattywar that a few days ago an anonymous petition was presented to the officer in charge of the Gondul state, in which it was alleged that the widowed daughter of a wealthy Hindoo of that place was pregnant, and that she intended to commit abortion. The woman's innocence was proved, but to avoid shame and disgrace she committed suicide

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 23rd July, was 350, being 15 more than in the preceding week, 85 more than the total of the week ending 25th July 1871, and 53 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 239 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

CHANGES AMONG SUBORDINATE JUDGES.—Mr. Temooljee Hormusjee, second class first grade Subordinate Judge of Dholka, in the Ahmedabad District, has been allowed leave of absence for six months, on medical certificate, Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee, Subordinate Judge at Wagra, to act as Subordinate Judge at Dholka during the absence of Mr. Temooljee, and Mr. Shawaksha Sorabjee Daver to act as a Subordinate Judge at Wagra.

GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.—The examination will be held at the Presidency on the third Monday of January by the Principal of the Elphinstone College. All applications for permission to appear at the examination for the scholarship should be submitted to the Director of Public Instruction by the 1st October next. The scholarship is open to all persons born in India except those of pure European descent.

AN ALCHEMIST.—The fakir professing to be an alchemist, and who skedaddled after duping numbers in Kurrachee, was apprehended near Dorbajee, and placed before the City Magistrate on Thursday last. When caught he had in his possession Rs. 375 in cash, besides sundry articles of value. The Magistrate ordered him to find bail of the amount of Rs. 5,000; the man was unable to do so, and was therefore sent to jail, pending investigation into the case.—*Sindian.*

CHOLERA.—A Hindoo woman named Rumma, residing at Narelwady, who was attacked with cholera on Wednesday, died yesterday morning at the Jamsetjee Hospital. Two other cases occurred at Matharpacady—one at Camateepoora, and another at Love Lane, Byculla, on the same day. In both these instances cholera mixture was promptly administered by the police authorities. A Hindoo woman, residing at Churneywady, was attacked with the epidemic the same day.

ANOTHER ACTION THREATENED AGAINST THE *Times of India.*—The Jacobabad correspondent of the *Sindian* writes:—The Post Master at Sukkur has been scandalized by the *Times of India*. Anyhow, it is a fact that a letter containing ;Rs. 12 stamps had been detained in the Post Office for two days, and it took three and a half days in transit, inclusive of the detention. Mr. Barwise is a very energetic man, and is determined to sift this matter; while the irate Post Master is going to *mull* the *Times* in damages, Rs. 20,000; so they say, and its correspondent 2 years' jail!

FATAL ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM POLICE CUSTODY.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest yesterday at Khetwady 4th Lane on view of the body of one Anundee, woman aged about thirty years. It appears that the police had arrested another woman on a charge of stealing certain articles. She admitted the offence, and pointed out Anundee as the woman to whom she had given the articles to conceal. The latter when arrested became a little confused, and asked permission to go out for a while. It appears that she then jumped into a well. She was taken out quite dead. A policeman who jumped in to rescue her was recovered exhausted, and was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital. The jury found that the woman's death was caused by her having been accidentally drowned in a well whilst attempting to escape from the custody of a police sepoy,

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.—At the Small Causes Court on Wednesday, before Judge Spencer, a case was called for hearing in which Narayan Christna was the plaintiff, and Wassoodow Juggonnath Tilla, Govind Wassoodow Tilla, and Mahadew Balall, were defendants. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 400, being the damages sustained by plaintiff in consequence of the defendants having on the 11th June last, falsely, maliciously, and without reasonable and probable cause got him arrested and detained in custody, and his house searched by police officers on a false charge of theft preferred by the defendants against him. Mr. Pigott, instructed by Mr. Hurryshunker, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy Vakil for the defendants. His Honor on the evidence gave a verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 200 and costs. Advocates costs certified Rs. 45.

A BOOK ON INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.—Messrs. Sooryajee Sadashiv Mahetny and Wishwanath Ramchundra Vakil have published a book in Marathi called the "Tantuvadya," which is said to be the first book in that language on the art of playing the "Sittar," a native musical instrument. Most of the native songsters and players on musical instruments sing and play without any scientific knowledge of their respective arts. Very few there are who could distinguish between the notes which ought to be avoided or adopted in a particular tune, or who could scientifically mark the difference in the ascending and descending scales of notes. In this state of the art, the publishers have done a valuable service to amateurs in native music. The book contains six chapters giving notes, "raggs" (tunes), the ascending and descending scales of the "raggs," and the rules pertaining to each subject. We are told that a study of the book would enable a person to learn, without the assistance of a teacher, the art of playing on the "sittar."

THE CHARGE AGAINST CASSIDAS BHUNSALLY AND A POLICEMAN.—At the Fort Police Court on Wednesday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Cassidas Purshotumdas Bhunsally, brother of the convict Curson Bhunsally, and Vishnoo Sumbhajee, a policeman, were brought up on remand, and charged with intent to cause injury to one Achratlal Dwarkadas, a cotton broker, by falsely charging him with having committed the offence of robbery, knowing that there was no just or lawful ground for such a charge against that person. Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Marriott and Mr. Khunderao Morojee defended the first prisoner; and Mr. Inverarity defended the policeman. Some further evidence was gone into, and the case was again adjourned till Wednesday next. The prisoners were admitted to bail—the first in his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 6,000, and two sureties in the sum of Rs. 3,000 each, and the second in his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 1,000 and two sureties in Rs. 500 each.

THE WEATHER IN POONA.—The continual fall of rain in the city of Poona since last week has caused considerable damage to buildings; several compound walls, as well as houses, have sustained damages.—*Poona Observer.*

THE PUNDERPOOR FAIR.—We are glad to state that this fair has passed away very quietly, without disease of any kind making its appearance; the fair was held on the 16th and 17th instant. The pilgrims number one lakh and three quarters, the sanitary arrangements were good, and during the fair, heavy rain fell. Each pilgrim had to pay four annas as an entrance fee, and children under five years of age had to pay two. In former years only two annas were charged per head for adults.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—26TH JULY.

(Appeal before the Hon. ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

1-69—C. Tyabjee—Narroo Juggonnath v. Bai Jusada widow—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

653-70—C. Tyebjee—Gooversai widow v. Manockbai widow—Dallas and Lynch.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

90-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Coosma Curmee and others v. Damodhur Pandoorung—Dallas and Lynch. Part heard.

696-70—C. Tyabjee—Ally Ebrahim v. Bhowan Ramjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey. Part heard.

106-71—Khunderao Morojee—Chogalali Nundlal v. Bhalurmull Koondumull and another—C. Tyabjee.

224-71—Jeffers n and Payne—Cassinabhoy Currimbhoy v. Hajee Ebrahim—No appearance.

230-71—Mody—Morwanjee Shapurjee v. Sorabjee Hormusjee and another—Dallas and Lynch.

244-71—Thacker and Chalk—Megjee Premjee and others v. Marwaree Tullockchund—No appearance.

246-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Chubildass Purmanundass v. Cursetjee Jehangeer—No appearance.

234-71—Thacker and Chalk—Hutheesing Manockchund v. Hujaramal Mugnimal and others—Khunderao Morojee.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SUMMARY SUIT.

351-71—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmidass Khimjee v. Megjee Premjee.

LONG CAUSES.

171-71—G. J. Mody—Nanabhoy Nowrojee B. v. Rowjee Dadaram and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

9-71—Dallas and Lynch—Soogunchund Sowdass and another v. Heeralall Shigramjee and another—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

679-70—Garud—Jeevajee Kessoredas Patel v. Ramchandra Luxmonjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile

719-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Merwanjee Manockjee v. The Secretary of State for India—Rimington, Hore, and Langley; Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile; Craigie, Lynch and Owen; and Mr. Hearn.

431-70—Manisty and Fletcher—The Asiatic Banking Corporation v. Thackersey Poonjabhas and others—No appearance.

1012-68—Leathes and Crawford—Ardaseer Hormusjee Majoo v. Goolbace, widow, &c.—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Settled

333-70—P. Dinshaw—Kullianjee Muddonjee v. Kessowdas Dwarkadas—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP IRELAND, 975 tons, Captain Henry Hughes, will sail to-day for Bassein in ballast.

THE BURMAH from Maulmain, and Hindswall from Akyab, have both put into the Mauritius leaky.

THE SWEDISH BARK OCTAVIA, 395 tons, from Akyab to Falmouth, has put into the Mauritius leaky, and has been condemned and sold. Her cargo is being forwarded per the Alphington.

THE Detached Squadron, consisting of H.M.S. Inconstant, Topaz, Immortalite, Volage, Narcissus, from Bombay, arrived at Mauritius on 5th June, and left on the 20th for the Cape of Good Hope.

THE CALDERA, from London to Colombo, with a general cargo, sprung a leak and put into the Mauritius. She has been docked and repaired, and is re-shipping cargo which has not been damaged.

THE CORINGA, Captain Ross, from Shields to Bombay, with coals, was abandoned at sea in a sinking state on 2nd May in lat. 26 8. long. 49 W. The crew were taken off by the Agra, and landed at St. Helena on June 6th.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. BURMAH, 675 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr. D. O'Shaugnessy, and eight deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. CATHAY, 1,884 tons, Captain R.T. Dundas, which arrived in harbour yesterday with the English Mail, brought the following cargo:—1,418 packages merchandise, 1 box curiosities, 8 cases signal lights, 4 boxes specie, 6 boxes pearls and specie, 6 packages wax, 75 bars iron, 10 bundles iron, and 11 cases acid and liquor.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Calcutta from Calcutta:—

For London—1st class—Mr. Bellet, Captain W. B. Birch, Mr. F. Wathen. 2nd Class—Mr. E. Burgess, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Parkinson, Mrs. Sprent, 2 infants and 1 child, Mrs. Page, Captain Jandron. For Madras 1st Class—Mr. G. G. Vander Beck, Mr. Andr

INSOLVENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Abdoolla Essa, unemployed.

Damodhurdass Kessowram, trading as a dealer in sweetmeats under the name and firm of Nurseydass Gopaldass.

Alfred James Fitzherbert, guard in the service of the G. I. P. R. Company.

Venichund Vunmallee, in the service of Purbhoodass Gowridass.

Pandoorung Bapoo, English writer.

Tookaram Wittoo, Dongree Crustnajee, Annajee Crustnajee, and Khundoo Crustnajee, washermen.

Bacher Rama, and Dahebaee his wife, the first named insolvent is a tile-turner, and the second a dealer in dry fish.

Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy, formerly a shop-keeper and now unemployed.

Ruckmajee Luxmon, Luxmon Ruckmajee, and Crustnajee Ruckmajee, cultivators.

Harkissondass Goverdhundass, Gujerati writer.

Doongursey Lalljee, broker.

Shapoorjee Bhiccajee Daroowalla, liquor-seller.

Essoo Visram, Kessoo Visram, Mahadoo Visram, and Dewjee Hawoo, the first, second, and third named insolvents are carpenters in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and the fourth named insolvent is unemployed.

George Lemes, and Teresa Garnett, widow of the late James Garnett, the first named insolvent is a guard in the G. I. P. Railway Company and the second unemployed.

Rustomjee Byramjee and Dadabhoy Dorabjee, who lately traded under the name of Rastomjee and Dadabhoy, as general merchants.

Bagoojee Wittoojee, and Gungabaee, widow of the late Wittoojee, the first-named insolvent is a muccadum, and the second unemployed.

Roopchund Dwarkadass, broker.

Goolbaee, widow of the late Pallonjee Eduljee Daroowalla (alias Metha), and Dadabhoy Pallonjee, buggy and shigram hirers and stable-keepers.

Bappoo Munore, who lately traded in partnership with Luckmichund Javer, Dewjee Kurrumsey, Arjoon Leeladhur, and Lalljee Geega, deceased, under the name and firm of Bapoo Munore.

Ganesh Mahadew, Marathi carcoon.

Thacker Zootah Canjee, carrrying on business as grain dealer.

Darkoo Hybutrow and Gunnoo Darkoo, peons.

Dharma (alias Mossay Haskiel) labourer.

Khoja Ebram Khimjee, dealer in firewood.

Crustnarow Succaram (alias Soker Ballajee) English writer.

Ayjoo Assee, chandoel shop-keeper.

Ramchunder Yeshwant, formerly a proprietor of the Oriental Press, and now unemployed.

Purdhan Ajoo, broker.

Gopall Wittojee, boiler-maker.

Henry George Ferns, draftsman in the Presidency drawing and lithographic office.

Nusserwanjee Muncherjee, broker.

Assa, woman, and Meerum, woman, the first-named insolvent is a courtezan, and the second unemployed.

Thomas Bernard Coulson, livery stable-keeper.

Joseph Antonio Botelho, guard in the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Jejeebhoy Jamsetjee, servant in the service of Bajonjee Jamsetjee.

Cassiram Raghoba, betel leaves seller.

Bulwantrow Ragoonath, English writer.

Hajee Jaffer Hajee Abdool Guffoor, lately a cloth merchant.

Memon Khanoo Allana, formerly carried on business as a dealer in sundry goods.

Charles James Mackinlay, master blacksmith.

Coosbaba bin Malaba and Abba bin Coosbaba, the first named insolvent is a washerman, and the second unemployed.

Peer Mahomed Booran, Abdool Rahimon Booran, and Abdeol Currim Booran, farriers.

Purshoo Ragoo (alias Purshoo Rajoo) and Tookaram Soonderjee, the first-named insolvent is a boiler-maker, and the second a carpenter.

Dhoondoo Dewjee, labourer.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake is reported to have been felt at Tripatore, in the Salem district, on the morning of the 15th instant.

Two sergeants of the 70th Regiment died last week at Rawul Pindee of heat apoplexy. No cases of heat-apoplexy had been known in this station for many years.

MR. JEYRAM ROW.—A Bangalore contemporary tells us that Mr. Jeyram Row is going to start a newspaper and that it is to be called the *Rationalist?* From what we have seen of this gentlemen's productions, we think he has chosen a wrong title for his paper.—*Made as Times.*

A DIFFERENCE.—An announcement was pomposuly made sometime ago of the presentation of a steam launch by the Maharaja of Vizianagram to the city of Benares. The ferry boat turns out only to be a pleasure boat capable of carrying some eight passengers.—*Indian Mirror.*

ROGUES.—An East Indian and a Burman of Moulmain have got a year's imprisonment each for personating Government officers and collecting money from the villagers. They dressed themselves out in imposing costumes, and had exacted about Rs. 53 from the poor people before the deception was discovered.

SUPPOSED OUTRAGE ON THE KING OF OUDH.—We learn that on Tuesday evening, whilst H. M. the King of Oudh was taking an airing in a small park phaeton which he uses in his grounds, a Punjabee suddenly rushed out from a shicket and leaped into the King's carriage. He was immediately seized, but managed to escape to the river, into which he plunged and swam away. The man was not observed to be armed in any way, and it may be presumed he was merely some fanatic excited by bhang.—*Indian Daily News.*

HORRIBLE MURDER.—A horrible murder case occurred at some village near Shabar Thannah. The bodies of the victims (a man and a woman) were brought in and inspected at the Mitford Hospital on Thursday evening last. They had both been killed in a most brutal manner by one man, by a blow across the face with a heavy bludgeon which had completely crushed through flesh and bone into the substance of the brain, reminding one of Cooper's thrilling narrative of the terrible tomahawk.—*Bengal Times.*

THE LATE MOHURRUM RIOTS AT MORADABAD.—"Justice has been vindicated." After a most impartial and lengthy trial the learned Judge has sentenced to be hanged (subject to the approval of the High Court) four of the defendants implicated in the late Mohurrum riots, and the remainder, with the exception of one man (who was released for want of evidence), to transportation for life. Great credit is due to the District Superintendent of Police (now Officiating Deputy Inspector-General) and his subordinates for the unwearying way in which they have obtained evidence and been enabled to procure a conviction against these most dangerous criminals.

MISS MARY CHAMBERLAIN.—One of the most devoted friends of female education in India, Miss Mary Chamberlain, is now studying educational institutions in the United States of America. She visited her home in London on her way to Boston in New England, which she reached on the 29th of May. After urging the claims of India upon her American Unitarian friends, she left Boston on the 6th of June for Niagara falls and the cities and colleges of the inland and western States, particularly colleges for women. She returns to Calcutta in November.

SCANDAL.—We learn that a sheristadar in the Gya district had lately written to the Deputy Magistrate under whom he served, expressing his unwillingness to serve under him, and making besides certain allegations against his character. The latter unable to brook the insolence, instantly tried him for contempt of court, and sentenced him to hard imprisonment for a certain number of days. The sheristadar appealed, and the Judge found the Deputy Magistrate's verdict untenable and completely reversed it. An occasion was given to the injured subordinate to prove the charges brought against his official superior on pain of being indicted for libel in case the allegations were found false. The magistrate of the district is now conducting a strict inquiry into the matter.—*Indian Mirror.*

DISTINGUISHED FOREIGNERS.—Our readers have probably never heard of the "Naider of Madras," yet a gentleman so dubbed by the English Press is now one of the lions of the season in London. Here is what the Parliamentary gossip of the London *Observer* says:—"The only 'distinguished stranger' who has visited the House of Commons this week was the Nader of Madras, who rejoices in the appellation of M. Venkatasaumy, and whose brilliant raiment made everybody blink to gaze upon it. Mr. Crawford (one of the members for the City), with whom was Mr. Craik, the foreman of the Tichborne jury, explained the inner life of the House to the Naider, who seemed greatly amused at the debate upon Scotch Education." For "Craik" read Crake, late of Messrs. Parry and Co.'s, Madras, of which firm the "Naider or Mr. Venkatasawmy Naidoo is the—dubash, or native broker. A masoolah boatman in full working dress would, as a "distinguished stranger" in the House of Commons, probably make "everybody blink to gaze upon him.—*Madras-Mail.*

THE MENAGERIE AT THE SEVEN TANKS.—We hear that Babu Shamacharn Mallik has lately made two valuable additions to the Menagerie at the Seven Tanks, in the shape of a tapir and a black leopard imported from Malacca by Mr. Lucas.—*Englishman.*

THE REGISTRARSHIP OF BURDWAN.—Mr. J. D. F. Harvey, who lately officiated as Registrar of Calcutta during the absence of Babu Chandra Mohan Chattarji, is appointed temporarily Registrar of Burdwan for a couple of months.—*Ibid.*

AN UNNATURAL MOTHER.—Last Sunday evening, at about ten o'clock, at the Railway Station at Howrah, an infant was found without a mother in the ladies' waiting-room. She was about a month old, and of European parentage. It appears that at about 8 P.M. a lady was seen coming out of the waiting-room in the absence of the ayah, (employed by the Railway Company to attend upon ladies) who had gone home to take her meal. Who this lady was, and when she entered the room, has not been discovered. On the ayah's return to duty to attend upon the lady passengers by the express train, she found the infant in the room. She immediately reported the matter to the station master, who handed the infant over to the Government Railway Police, and the latter are endeavouring to trace the woman.—*Ibid.*

A NEW TRIAL AFTER A NEW TRIAL.—On last Saturday, before Messrs. Fagan and Thomson, the first and second Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, Mr. Phillips, the barrister, applied for a new trial in a suit in which the parties were up-country natives, after the suit had been dismissed upon a new trial. The Judges at first did not think they could entertain the application, as they were of opinion that if they granted a third trial, they might be called upon to grant a fourth, and there would be no end to litigation. The learned counsel argued that there was nothing in the Act under which the Court was constituted to show that if good grounds were shown for a third trial, it should not be granted. His present application was for a rule *nisi*, calling on the defendants to show cause why there should not be another trial. The suit was first heard and dismissed by the learned first Judge. Plaintiffs subsequently obtained a new trial, and that suit was heard and also dismissed. He now applied for a third trial, and it was discretionary with the Court to grant it or not; but there was nothing in the Act to show that the Court had not the power to grant it. The Judges said that unless very good grounds were shown, they would not be inclined to grant a third trial. Mr. Phillips said that he would show very good and substantial grounds for his application. The Court having heard the grounds, which were that the learned Judge had, in giving judgment, made use of certain expressions which were not borne out by the facts of the case, and owing to the case having been partly heard and adjourned for some time, and the defence being of a very complicated nature, the Court had been under some misapprehension as to the real facts of the case. The Court granted the rule.—*Ibid.*

A BRUTAL MURDER.—On the 8th instant a village chowkeedar of Bussuntopore, in the district of Howrah, was most brutally murdered in the dead of the night by eight men. It appears that for some time an ill-feeling had existed between the deceased and the defendants. The deceased had on a previous occasion been falsely charged with theft by one of the villagers, and the police, after investigation, found the charge to be utterly false and groundless. About one month before the murder the deceased had arrested one of the villagers, striking him a blow with a *lattee* while he was running away with a fish which he had stolen. The relatives of the villager at the time said to the deceased, "We will see you for having done this." On the night of the occurrence two of the accused went to the house of the deceased, and told him that a constable had arrived from the divisional thannah, and was calling him. The unfortunate man immediately accompanied them, when, after going a short distance, they and their companions most brutally beat him on the head with *lattees*. One of the witnesses, who was present at the commencement of the assault, states that he left the spot, as he could not remain there any longer owing to the groans of the deceased, and the cruel manner in which they were treating the murdered man. The culprits cut his throat, ripped open his stomach with a knife, while he had still life in him, and threw the body into the fields, where it was found on the following morning by the unfortunate man's son. The case is pending before J. A. Ricketts, Esquire, Deputy Magistrate of Howrah.—*Ibid.*

HOW NOT TO CONVERT THE HEATHEN.—A correspondent writes to the *Englishman* from Gowhatty:—"On hearing that on Sunday his Lordship the Bishop of Calcutta, who is at present at Gowhatty, on a visit of inspection, would perform service at the Christ Church here, some Brahmo gentlemen sent an intimation through one of them to the station chaplain of their desire to attend the church on that occasion; and they were informed in reply that the church was open to all. The object of this previous notice, I understand, was to secure accommodation of seats. But when, this morning, these Brahmo gentlemen, only seven in number, went to the church, the chaplain, on entering the hall and meeting them, very coolly told them, "If you occupy all these chairs, when the other people come what shall I do?" As the language was too plain to be misunderstood, they thought it no longer proper to stay, and peacefully walked out of the church. The polite chaplain, it seems, was only too glad at being rid of the heathen visitors, for he did not condescend even to notice their abrupt departure. All this happened about half an hour before the commencement of service and the appearance of any member of the congregation. I do not think it necessary to make any remarks on the above fact. If ministers of Christianity so sadly want in politeness, the success of the great cause they advocate may well be considered at stake."

VERY LIKELY.—An Irish gentleman, now a follower of Mahomed, has come from Benares. His costume and manners are just the same as those of civilised Mahomedans. He speaks *Urdu* fluently. The Mahomedan section of the people at first took him to be one of the members of their religion. The cause of his conversion, which took place on his landing in India, is, he says, that when he was coming out to the East on board ship he had with him some Mahomedan friends. The vessel sank in the ocean, and all the inmates of the ship, except he and a few Mahomedans, were drowned and lost. They were floating on the water by the help of a large board, and were praying to *Khoda* in the Mahomedan way. But the Irish gentlemen (two brothers) were silent and praying. An old Mahomedan among the survivors asked the Irish gentlemen "would you accept the religion of Mahomed if he could save your lives?" "Yes," said the two Irish brothers. The wind changed favorably and they were all brought to shore, and the Mahomedans attributed their safety to the mercy of Mahomed. On their arrival in the East, the Mahomedans reminded the Irish gentlemen of their promise, and they gladly fulfilled what they had promised. One of the two brothers is now dead, and the Irish Mahomedan gentleman who is here was in the service of the Nizam of Hyderabad. He is now going to Mecca.—*Ghazeepore Correspondent of Delhi Gazette.*

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, July 5.)

THE arbitrators appointed by the Washington Treaty, after expressing their opinion as to the indirect claims, adjourned until July 15.

Mr. Leith, Liberal, has been returned for Aberdeen.

In the House of Lords the European Assurance Society Bill has been read a second time and referred to a select committee. The Bankruptcy and Debtors (Ireland) Bill has been read a third time and passed, and their lordships have received the Commons' amendments to the Ballot Bill, and have ordered them to be printed.

In the Commons the Lords' amendments to the Ballot Bill have been under discussion on two evenings, and a committee has been appointed to draw up the reasons to be presented to the Lords for disagreeing with their amendments; these reasons will be considered by the Lords on July 8. A motion by Mr. Cave for a searching inquiry to be made into the causes of the failure of the Albert and European Assurance Companies, was, after a long discussion, withdrawn. A motion by Mr. Miall for a Royal Commission for inquiry into the property and revenues of the Church of England was negatived by 270 to 94.

The debate on the tax upon raw materials has been the occasion of several stormy scenes in the French Chamber. The question has been again adjourned. The treaty between France and Germany for the evacuation of French territory by the latter, and for the payment of the remaining three thousand millions of francs has been signed. The new loan is likely to be issued early next month.

The German Federal Council has adopted the law against the Jesuits as passed by the Reichstag. Great activity is being made to increase the ironclad navy of Germany, which will soon number sixty-two war vessels, with 500 guns.

The Spanish Senate and Congress have been dissolved, and the elections are fixed for August 25, the new Cortes to be summoned for the 15th of September. Don Carlos is spoken of as having held a Council of War to decide whether he should re-enter Spain. But few followers are with him.

The Pope has very pointedly remonstrated against the late proceedings by the German Parliament against the Jesuits.

A new Dutch Ministry has been formed as follows:—M. Devries, President; M. Geertsema, Justice; M. Mirandolle, Home; M. Weitzell, War; M. Gerike, Foreign. The Minister of Finance has not yet been appointed.

Her Majesty has inspected a new memorial to the late Prince Consort in Hyde Park, and to-day attends a review of troops at Aldershot Camp.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have been busily occupied with public ceremonies during the past week, having visited the Exhibition, dined with the Premier, given a garden party at Chiswick, and attended a State Ball at Buckingham Palace, besides being present to-day with the Queen at Aldershot.

The Bombay Diocesan Association held its annual services a few days ago at St. Pancras Church, when the Bishop of Hereford preached.

On July 1, the remaining turnpikes on the metropolitan Suburban roads were removed.

The strike and lock-out of the London builders still continues. Upwards of 13,000 men are now on strike.

The Earl of Dalhousie has been preaching to working men in the Agricultural Hall, Islington, recently, and it is stated that the Marquis of Lorne is about to follow his example.

The Channel squadron has been visiting Belfast Lough and has since sailed for Greenock.

An experiment is about to be made by firing into the ironclad Glatton with heavy guns from the Hotspur.

Particulars have arrived of an interview between Mr. Stanley, the correspondent of the *New York Herald*, and Dr. Livingstone, who is reported to have been in good health. He intends to continue his explorations, and will not return to England for eighteen months.

Lord Cairns has just issued his first award in the Albert Life Assurance Arbitration.

Sir J. W. Kaye, Mr. Laing, and Major-General Strachey have been examined by the Indian Finance Committee during the past week.

An extensive fire broke out this morning in a district of Scutari principally inhabited by poor persons, and up to the present time 1000 houses are burnt down.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Capt. Darroch, B. S. C.; Surg-Maj. T. Fitzpatrick, Mad. Ret.; the Rev. W. H. Dearsley, Mad. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. H. H. Hobson, Bo. Ret.; Lady Napier, widow of the conqueror of Scinde; Lieut-Gen. Renwick, R.E.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

(*Times.*)

WE are enabled, through the courtesy of Mr T. P. O'Connor, the representative in England of the *New York Herald*, to furnish our readers with a summary of Mr. Stanley's despatches to that journal, which, it will be remembered, commissioned him to search for the great traveller. These despatches were forwarded by Mr. Stanley from Kwetara, Unyanyembe, by trusty and swift Arab couriers, who were expected to arrive at the seacoast a month or so before the main body of the *Herald* expedition:—

"On the 23d of January, 1871, Mr. Stanley, Special Commissioner of the *New York Herald*, who had left Zanzibar at the head of a large caravan organized by himself, reached Unyanyembe, having lost by sickness on the way one of the white men who had started out with him, two of his armed escort, eight pagazis, two horses, and 27 asses. Resting here for a few days, he prepared to carry out his determination of proceeding to Ujiji, when, to his annoyance, he found that Mirambo, the King of Ujowa, had, in some fit of alarm or other at the incursion which had been made into his territory, announced that in future no caravan should pass to Ujiji over the land owed by him, unless it went over his dead body. The Arabs, incensed at this curtailment of their rights, had declared war against Mirambo; and as they appeared to be confident of victory, and determined to fight well, Mr. Stanley judged that the better course was for him to combine with them in attacking the King of Ujowa. Accordingly he joined his forces, and the united strength advanced into the enemy's territory. The first day was successful for the Arabs, who succeeded in surprising three of Mirambo's villages, and captured, killed, or drove away the inhabitants. On the second day of the warlike expedition, Mr. Stanley caught a fever, and was re-conveyed to Unyanyembe. The third day an Arab detachment incautiously attacked another of the Ujowa villages, and were at first victorious; but Mirambo, who was commanding his men in person, gradually drew the Arabs into an ambush, and then defeated them with great slaughter, killing 17 of their chieftains, and also five of the armed men who belonged to Mr. Stanley's expedition.

"This mishap appears to have thoroughly disheartened the Arabs, for on the fourth day of hostilities they deserted in every direction, at the same time carrying panic among the men who formed Mr. Stanley's force, so effectually that they, too, made the best of their way for the coast, leaving the American traveller with only an English man named Shaw, an Arab boy called Selim, and six of the armed escort. Apprehensions having then arisen that, if news of the break-up of his enemy's forces should reach Mirambo, that potentate would immediately make preparations for attacking Unyanyembe itself, Mr. Stanley, who had by this time somewhat recovered from his fever, collected all the fugitives he could find, and having succeeded in organizing about 150 of them into a tolerably compact band, and obtaining five days' provisions for them, barricaded a number of houses, hoisted the American flag, and awaited Mirambo's approach. The King of Ujowa, however, left Unyanyembe unmolested.

"It now occurred to Mr Stanley that the better course to pursue would be to leave the Arabs to fight out their own battles, and attempt to reach Ujiji by a more northerly route—the more so because he saw no prospect of any speedy conclusion to the war which had begun between the Arabs and Mirambo. To this the Arabs offered serious objection, doubtless from selfish motives, and, failing to dissuade Mr. Stanley, they did their best to intimidate his followers by means of extraordinary tales. In this endeavour they were so far successful that Shaw, the Englishman, after proceeding a part of the journey, declined to go further, and it was with great difficulty that the American could obtain bearers for his baggage, or an escort. At last, however, he started, and entering the desert, passed through several hundred miles of country, scarcely known to the Arabs themselves. Several times he was so seriously threatened by the rapacious chiefs of hostile tribes that he had the greatest difficulty in proceeding; it was only by cajoling here, by threatening there, that he was able to escape their attempted extortions and delays. On the 3rd of November, 1871, he came in sight of the outlying houses of Ujiji, and, anxious to enter the African town with as much *éclat* as possible, he disposed his little band in such a manner as to form a somewhat imposing procession. At the head was borne the American flag; next came the armed escort, who were directed to discharge their firearms with as much rapidity as possible; following these were the baggage men, the horses, and asses; and in the rear of all came Mr. Stanley himself. The din of the firing aroused the inhabitants of Ujiji to the fact that strangers were approaching, and they flocked out in great crowds, filling the air with deafening shouts, and beating violently on their rude musical instruments.

"As the procession entered the town Mr. Stanley observed a group of Arabs on the right, in the centre of whom was a pale-looking, graybearded, white man, whose fair skin contrasted with the sunburnt visages of those by whom he was surrounded. Passing from the rear of the procession to the front, the American traveller noticed the white man was clad in a red woollen jacket, and wore upon his head a naval cap with a faded gilt band round it. In an instant he recognized the European as none other than Dr. Livingstone himself; and he was about to rush forward and embrace him, when the thought occurred that he was in the presence of Arabs, who, being accustomed to conceal their feelings, were very likely to found their estimate of a man upon the manner in which he conceals his own. A dignified Arab chieftain, moreover, stood by, and this confirmed Mr. Stanley in his resolution to show no symptom of rejoicing or excitement. Slowly advancing towards the great traveller, he bowed and said, 'Dr. Livingstone, I presume?' to which address the latter, who was fully equal to the occasion, simply smiled and replied 'Yes.' It was not till some hours afterwards, when alone together, seated on a goat skin, that the two white men exchanged those congratulations which both were eager to express, and recounted their respective difficulties and adventures.

"Mr. Stanley's statement is that Dr. Livingstone appeared to be in remarkably good health, stout, and strong, quite undismayed by all that he had gone through, and eager only to finish the task he had imposed upon himself. The Doctor having been shut out from the civilized world for so many years, Mr. Stanley found himself acting as a kind of newspaper to him, and the details of what had occurred in Europe and America interested him exceedingly.

"Dr. Livingstone's story of his adventures was to the following effect. In March, 1866, he started from Zanzibar. The expedition which he led consisted of 12 sepoys, nine Johanna men, seven liberated slaves, and two Zambesi men—in all 30 persons. At first Dr. Livingstone travelled along the left bank of the Rovuma River; but, as he pursued his way, his men began to grow disaffected and frightened; and, in spite of all his efforts to manage and keep them together, most of them left him and returned to their homes, spreading everywhere the report of his death as a reason for their reappearance there. The sepoys, although they did not desert him, exhibited shortly afterwards a mutinous spirit, and the explorer was obliged to discharge them also. In August, 1866, he arrived in the territory of Mponda, a chief who rules over a tribe living near the Nyassa Lake; and here Wikoteni, a *protege* of the Doctor's, insisted upon being absolved from going any further. After resting for a short time in Mponda's ground, Dr. Livingstone proceeded to inpect the 'heel' of the N'yassa Lake; and it was while carrying out this enterprise that the Johanna men, who had till now remained faithful, deserted him, alleging as their excuse, that a chief named Mazita had suddenly taken to plundering, and was ill-using travellers who ventured into his neighbourhood. It is probable that the Doctor would not have lost the services of those men had their leader been a man of more decided character; but Musa—for that was his name—appeared to be more frightened than his subordinates, and when he deserted they fled also. To account for their conduct, they also invented a story of Dr. Livingstone's death, and their mandacious tale were the foundation of the reports which—though fairly exploded some years ago—have circulated more or less ever since. In December, 1866, having previously collected a number of natives, Dr. Livingstone decided upon advancing in a northerly direction; and, in pursuance of this determination, he traversed the countries of Babisa, Bobembens, and Borunga, as well as the region of Londa.

"Approaching King Cazembei's territory, he crossed a thin stream called the Chambezi; and here he found himself in great difficulty, being for a long while unable to discover to what the river belonged. The confusion which he experienced was greatly increased by the fact that Portuguese travellers had previously reported the existence of such a stream and had asserted that it was a tributary of the great Zambesi river, having no connexion whatever with the Nile. These statements Dr. Livingstone was disinclined to believe, and determined to satisfy himself as to the rise and falling of the Chambezi, he made up his mind to devote himself to the task at once. From the beginning of 1867 to the middle of March, 1869, he traversed the banks of the mysterious stream, tracing it where it ran, correcting the errors of the Portuguese travellers, and proving conclusively that the Chambezi was not the head of the Zambezi river as had been hitherto supposed. So constantly did he remain at this work, and so frequent were the inquiries which he made in every direction, that the natives, in astonishment at his persistence, supposed him to be insane; and their frequent remark was, 'The man is mad, he must have water on the brain.' Their ridicule had, however, no effect upon him, for he continued his work in spite of every opposition, and as the result of his labours in this region, coupled with his further researches, he has established conclusively (1st) that the Portuguese Zambezi and the Chambezi are totally distinct streams; and (2d) that the Chambezi is the head waters of the Nile. He found that, starting from 11 deg. south, the River Nile rolled on until it attained the extraordinary length of 2,600 miles.

"In the midst of his wanderings Livingstone came upon Lake Liemba, which he discovered to be fed by Lake Tanganyika. His map of the last-mentioned lake shows that the southern portion of it resembles in shape the lower part of the Kingdom of Italy. He found that it rises in 8 deg. 42 sec. south, is 325 miles in length, being thus 73 miles longer than was supposed by Captain Burton and Captain Speke. Leaving Tanganyika, the Doctor crossed Marungua, and came in sight of a small lake, called Lake Muero, which he found to be six miles in length, and to be fed by the Chambezi. In his way he traced the Chambezi running through three degrees of latitude, and having thus satisfied himself of the total independence of the Zambezi, he returned to King Cazembe's country, and then made his way to Ujiji, where, early in 1869, he wrote letters and despatched them by messengers. A short rest was made at Ujiji, and having explored the head of the Tanganyika lake, and thus finding out that the River Rusizi flowed into the lake, and not out of it as had been supposed, he made preparations for another, and as he then hoped, a final journey of exploration.

"Leaving Ujiji in June, 1869, he pushed through the Uguhba country, and after 15 days' march he came to Mamgema, which he found to be a virgin country, the interior of which seemed utterly unknown to anybody. As he was about to proceed, however, he was seized with an illness which at one time almost threatened to put an end to his exploration. Ulcers formed in his feet, and for six weary months he was obliged to rest and wait. As soon as he had recovered he started off in a northerly direction, and came shortly afterwards to a broad river called Lualaba, which flowed in a northerly, westerly, and northerly direction. Strongly suspecting that this river was but a continuation of the Chambezi, which enters the Banguerolo, Luapula, and Muero lakes, he retraced his steps to Lake Kamolondo, and thence working his way to lat. 4 deg. south, and after a long and difficult journey, he found the point where the Lualaba and Chambezi joined and proved them to be both one and the same river.

"He followed the course of the latter river for several hundred miles and had come within 180 miles of that part of the Nile which has already been traced, when the men he had with him mutinied, and deserted him. Having now neither stores nor followers, he was obliged to retire to Ujiji, weary and destitute. It was soon after this that Mr. Stanley found him. In fact, the English explorer arrived at Ujiji on the 16th of October, 1871, and it was, as already stated, no latter than the 3d of November, when the American searcher made his entry into Ujiji.

"On the 20th of November Dr. Livingstone and Mr. Stanley left Ujiji in company, and explored the northern end of Lake Tanganyika, confirming by a second inspection the observations which Dr. Livingstone had previously made; and after 28 days thus pleasantly spent they returned to Ujiji, and there passed Christmas Day together. On the 26th of December they left for Unyanyombe, and arriving there, stayed together till March 14, when Mr. Stanley, intrusted with letters from Dr. Livingstone, started for the coast, leaving the explorer to continue his searches for some time longer.

"Dr. Livingstone states that he considers he has yet two problems to solve in connection with the Nile. The first, the complete exploration of the remaining 180 miles which lie between the spot where he was compelled to turn back and the part already traced; and he should investigate the truth of a report which has several times reached him respecting four fountains, which, he has been told, supply a large volume of water to the Lualaba. To complete this task, Livingstone estimates that he will require 16 or 18 months. Mr. Stanley, however, is of opinion that it will occupy a longer period."

THE FRANCO-GERMAN CONVENTION.

THE following is a translation of the text of the Convention, signed on Saturday (29th June) between France and Germany:—

"The President of the French Republic and His Majesty the Emperor of Germany having resolved to settle by special Convention the execution of the 3rd and 4th Articles of the Preliminary Treaty of Versailles of February 26, 1871, and of the 7th Article of the Treaty of Peace of Frankfort-on-the-Main of May 10, 1871, have appointed for that purpose as their Plenipotentiaries—the President of the French Republic, M. Charles de Rémusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, Count Harry von Arnim, his Ambassador to the French Republic—who, having come to an agreement upon the terms and mode of payment of the sum of three milliards due from France to Germany, and also as to the gradual evacuation of the French Departments occupied by the German army, and after having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in good and proper form, have agreed as follows:—

"Art. 1. France undertakes to pay the said sum of three milliards in the following manner:—1. One half milliard of francs in two months after the exchange of ratifications of this present Convention. 2. One half milliard of francs on February 1, 1873. 3. A milliard of francs on March 1, 1874. 4. A milliard of francs on March 1, 1875. France may, however, anticipate the payments falling due on the 1st of February, 1873, 1st of March, 1874, and 1st of March, 1875, by paying instalments which must amount at least to 100 millions, but which may extend to the total amount of the sums falling due at the periods before mentioned. In the event of any payment by anticipation the French Government shall inform the German Government one month previously.

"Art. 2.—The provisions of the third line of the 7th Article of the Treaty of Peace of May 10, 1871, as also those of the separate protocols of October 12, 1871, remain in force for all payments that may be made by virtue of the preceding Article.

"Art. 3.—His Majesty the Emperor of Germany will cause his troops to evacuate the Departments of the Marne and the Haute Marne 15 days after the payment of one half milliard; the Departments of the Ardennes and the Vosges 15 days after the payment of the second milliard; the Departments of the Meuse and Meurthe-et-Moselle, as also the arrondissement of Belle court, 15 days after the payment of the third milliard, and of the interest remaining due.

"Art. 4. After the payment of two milliards, France reserves to herself the right of furnishing to Germany for the third milliard financial guarantees which, in conformity with Article 3 of the Preliminaries of Versailles, shall be substituted for territorial guarantees if the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1870, was 10,408 assuring £9,337,070- 0-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,869,449-11-10

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1870 were... ... ... £872,725- 3-11 of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1871.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit	,, 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,,	123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 ,,

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Inter st at 5 per cent. allowed on Deposit subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
A FEW REAMS of first quality CREAM LAID DEMY, 21 lbs.—size 23 by 17½ inch.

FOR SALE,
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